P & O

The' 10 Years Old is only
Rs. 30 a DOZEN.
AT ALL DEALERS.

# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,116—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1900.

VISITORS TO THE OLD COUNTRY.
SOUTH KENSINGTON HOTEL
Complete Sanitation. Electric Light throughout. Lifts.
(Under Royal Patronage.)
Contains over 200 Apartments, Furnished with all Modern Luxury. Two Minutes from the Park, Kensington Gardens, Imperial Institute, and in the midst of the Fashionable Quarter.
MODERATE TARIFF.
QUEEN'S GATE TERRACE, LONDON, S. W.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC

## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

**DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE**
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | 1900. |
|---|---|---|---|
| * ORIENTAL | 5284 | J. F. Jephson | 8th Dec. |
| M.L. PERSIA | 8000 | W. A. Wheler | 15th „ |
| * CALEDONIA | 7558 | E. H. Gordon | 22nd „ |
| M.L. SOBRAON | 7382 | L. M. Wibmer | 29th „ |
| | | | 1901. |
| * ORIENTAL | 5284 | J. F. Jephson | 5th Jan. |
| M. VALETTA | 5048 | F. N. Tillard | 12th „ |
| * CALEDONIA | 7558 | E. H. Gordon | 19th „ |
| M.L. EGYPT | 7922 | G. L. Langborne | 26th „ |
| * ARABIA | 7903 | J. L. Parfit | 2nd Feb. |
| M.L. CALEDONIA | 7558 | E. H. Gordon | 9th „ |
| * PERSIA | 8000 | W. A. Wheler | 16th „ |
| M.L. PENINSULAR | 5287 | T. Leigh | 23rd „ |
| * INDIA | 7911 | W. D. G. Worcester | 2nd Mar. |
| M.L. ARABIA | 7903 | J. L. Parfitt | 9th „ |
| * PERSIA | 8000 | W. A. Wheler | 16th „ |
| M.L. INDIA | 7911 | W. D. G. Worcester | 23rd „ |
| * EGYPT | 1922 | G. L. Langborne | 30th „ |
| M.L. PERSIA | 8000 | W. A. Wheler | 6th April |

The steamers marked M.L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

The steamer marked M. proceeds to Marseilles only.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

**TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.**

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 3rd December, 1900.

### AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

**TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.**

| Steamer. | Captains. | Tons. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| IMPERATRIX | C. Bellen | 4,149 | 1st Jan., 1901. |
| IMPERATOR | A. Fellner | 4,119 | 1st Feb., 1901. |

PASSAGE MONEY.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | Deck |
|---|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE OR VENICE | Rs. 660, | Rs. 357-8, | Rs. 165. |

**TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.**

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | To sail on or about |
|---|---|---|---|
| * TRIESTE | A. Mitis | 5,095 | 23rd Dec., 1900. |
| GISELA | F. Mosca | 4,253 | in Jan., 1901. |
| VINDOBONA | G. Klansberger | 4,351 | in Jan., 1901. |

* She will not call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

| | Saloon. | Deck |
|---|---|---|
| TO TRIESTE OR VENICE | Rs. 412-8 | Rs. 165 |

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. |
|---|---|---|
| Available for 6 months | Rs. 1,056 | Rs. 632-8, |
| Available for 12 months | „ 1,166 | „ 687-8, |

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | To sail |
|---|---|---|---|
| MARIA TERESA | T. Rassevich | 3,012 | 23rd Dec., 1900. |

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 32, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 7th Dec. 1900.

### COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

## FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To sail on THURSDAY. |
|---|---|---|---|
| ANNAM | 6,208 | Poydenot | 20th Dec., 1900. |
| OCEANIEN | 4,259 | Schmitz | 17th Jan. 1901. |
| INDUS | 6,357 | Duchateau | 14th Feb., 1901. |

**TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.**

S. S. "INDUS," 6,357 tons, Captain Duchateau, to sail on or about the 12th Dec., 1900.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New-Oriental Bank Buildings, 67, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

### WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.,

BANKERS & AGENTS,

BOMBAY—8, Hornby Road.
CALCUTTA—8-1, Council House Street.
KARACHI—Bunder Road.
COLOMBO.—Clifford Berry & Co.
LONDON—7, Waterloo Place, S. W.
LIVERPOOL—23, Water Street,
PORT SAID—8, Quay Francois Joseh.

Branch Office at CAPE TOWN, Africa.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened with any amount over Rs. 200, and Interest allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 3, 6, 9 and 12 Months, at interest to be learned on Application.

PAY, PENSIONS AND ANNUITIES collected.

Letters of CREDIT payable anywhere, issued at Current Rates.

DRAFTS, CHEQUES AND BANK BILLS issued, cashed or sent for Collection.

TELEGRAPHIC AND REGULAR HOME FAMILY REMITTANCES made AT THE BEST Exchange rate of the day.

ADDRESSES of HOME friends for Telegraphic purposes registered FREE.

VOLUMINOUS Private CODE minimizing expense, at CLIENTS' Service.

STOCKS, SHARES, &c., bought and sold.

GOVERNMENT PAPER AND OTHER SECURITIES kept for safe custody, and Interest and Dividends collected.

LOANS and ADVANCES made on approved securities.

MONIES Cabled and paid same day in England. Cost of Message about Rs. 8, and NO COMMISSION charged for remitting.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied at specially favourable rates.

ASSURANCE—LIFE, FIRE, MARINE—effected at reasonable rates.

Agents for the STANDARD and ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICES.

Full information promptly given and Handbooks sent free on Application.

### HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.

SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.

PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.

HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines, sent FREE on Application.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.

PACKAGES cleared or shipped.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFT, and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

London Agents: GRINDLAY & CO.

## SHIPPING.

### THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 14th December, at 2 p.m., or later on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST AND KARACHI.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on the 11th December, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porbundar, and Cutch Mandvie, (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, at 10 a.m. on the 13th December, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, AND LAMU.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 26th December.

FOR KARACHI, SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "VIRAWA," 3,333 tons, on or about 19th December.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 7th December, 1900.

### KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.

LATEST LIST of SAILINGS, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

EVERY ASSISTANCE rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

### THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S. S. "KAGOSHIMA MARU," Captain T. MURAI, 4,370 tons, will sail for SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN, on 13th instant.

For freight and passage apply to

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager.
No. 23, Rampart Row, Bombay, 4th December, 1900.

### THOS. COOK AND SON.

BANKERS, PASSENGER AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. Mail and all other Steamers, including Non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. & O. at Favourable Rates, and special attention to the Selection of Berths and Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway Stations in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS allowing breaks of journey at all places of interests

SPECIAL REDUCTIONS to Missionaries and Railway Officials.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at Bombay, Calcutta, London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Venice, Genoa, Marseilles, Paris, Colombo, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Missionaries and Government Officials to Europe, via China and America.

PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE received, forwarded, and insured against theft and all risks.

PACKAGES of every description stored and shipped as cargo to all Ports at Lowest Rates.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and amounts placed on DEPOSIT for FIXED PERIODS or to be available for HOME REMITTANCE.

LOANS granted against approved security.

DRAFTS issued and REMITTANCES made. CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT supplied for the use of Travellers, also SOVEREIGNS and BANK NOTES.

STOCK and SHARES bought and sold. DIVIDENDS, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Agency Business transacted.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

### DOCTOR MENIST SPECTACLES.

REVISED PRICES.

| | Gold. Rs. | Silver Rs. | Steel & Nickel Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| With Turnpin Side | 60 | 25 | 15 |
| With Single Temple | 50 | 24 | 13 |
| With Cur | 50 | 24 | 16 |
| Folders or Pince-Nez | 50 | 24 | 16 |

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S

Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Movillete" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses, strongly recommended by all the leading men.

| Gold. | Silver. | Nickel. | Steel. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| 60 | 25 | 12 | 5 |

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

### BUYING AGENTS IN LONDON.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.

Offer their services to Firms Abroad.

Having for many years bought for the EASTERN MARKETS, they have a thorough knowledge of the Goods suitable for same.

On hearing what Goods you trade in, Catalogues or Samples will be mailed Free of Charge.

*References Exchanged.*

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
66, FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

DON'T COUGH—USE
DON'T COUGH—USE
DON'T COUGH—USE
DON'T COUGH—USE
DON'T COUGH—USE
DON'T COUGH—USE

There is absolutely no remedy so speedy and effectual. One Lozenge alone gives relief. Simple, but sure in action, they can be taken by the most delicate.

KEATING'S LOZENGES,
KEATING'S LOZENGES,
KEATING'S LOZENGES,
KEATING'S LOZENGES,
KEATING'S LOZENGES,
KEATING'S LOZENGES,

If you cannot sleep for coughing, one Keating's Lozenge will set you right. They at once check the cough and attack the cause. A sale for past 80 years (1899 sale was a record) proves this

UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, are Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### HOTEL WINDSOR,

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER,
*LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.*

SPECIAL NOTICE.

ELECTRICALLY lighted throughout day and night. Moderate Tariff. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents). Turkish Baths.

INCLUSIVE TERMS FROM 12s. PER DAY.

J. R. CLEAVE & CO.,
Proprietors.

### GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

OPEN CURRENT and DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS and transact BANKING BUSINESS generally on terms which may be learnt on application; also REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL Agency.

LONDON AGENTS:—GRINDLAY & Co.

OPENING OF A NEW BRANCH.

### MARSHALL SONS & CO., LD.,

ENGINEERS,
BRITANNIA IRON WORKS,
GAINSBOROUGH, ENGLAND,

BEG to call ATTENTION to a new BRANCH Office and Godowns they have just opened in Bombay where they intend keeping a stock of horizontal, vertical and portable Engines, Lancashire, Cornish, Locomotive and Vertical Boilers, Worthington steam pumps, Lathes, Drilling machines and other machinery to suit local requirements.

READY FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.

Stock Lists, plans, estimates and full particulars on application

TO
THE MANAGER
8, Hummum St., BOMBAY.

LONDON OFFICE,
79, Farringdon Road, E. C.
CALCUTTA BRANCH 99, Clive St.

### ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCY COMPANY.

ALL
INTENDING ASSURERS
should send for the
COMPANY'S PROSPECTUS
issued as at 1st January 1900.
REVISED AND REDUCED RATES
AND
Every Concession Possible in Life Assurance.

THE FUNDS
EXCEED
RS. 1,60,00,000.

Claims Paid for Over
ONE CRORE
since the Company was Established in 1874.

The Expenses of Management being Exceptionally Low, the "Oriental" is in a position to grant POLICIES with Special Benefits.

LOWEST SAFE RATES,
UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY,
LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES,
IMMEDIATE PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.

Particulars and Forms may be obtained on Application at the Company's Offices.

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.

R. PATERSON, BROWN,
Manager.

### DEUTSCHES EXPORT-MUSTERLAGER

(GERMAN EXPORT SHOW ROOMS)
BERLIN S.
Dresdner Strasse 34-35. Dresdner Strasse 34-35

WHOEVER desires to BUY GOODS of reliable German origin should apply to the above mentioned firm where every kind of information regarding German industrial productions will be readily given. Permanent exposition of works of German manufacture and art.

Open from 9-5 p.m
Please ask for Prospects.

### A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.

ATANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy, based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections.

A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.

To be had of VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI, Atank Nigrah Pharmacy, KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

### NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,

15, BANK STREET
THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES
THE
BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS
FOR PERUSAL IN THE
MORNING AND NOON
AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION,
ALSO
HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.

Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers.

FOR TERMS APPLY TO
VINCENT AND COMPANY.

### TREACHER & CO. LD.

HOUSEHOLD REQUIREMENTS
SUPERIOR DAMASK
TABLE LINEN
FROM THE BELFAST LINEN COMPANY.

A SPLENDID SELECTION
IN NEW AND ELEGANT DESIGNS OF
GLASS AND CHINA WARE.
Breakfast and Dinner Services, Toilet Sets, Desert Sets, Chamber Services.
TREACHER & CO.'S STANDARD GLASSWARE.
WEDGWOOD, HARLEQUIN, AND EGG WARE.

LAMPS
BY HINKS AND COMPANY.
A LARGE SELECTION OF TABLE AND HANGING LAMPS IN NEW DESIGNS.
LAMPS AND LANTERNS FOR KITCHENS AND OTHER USES.

CUTLERY AND HARDWARE.
THE CELEBRATED "CAVENDISH" CUTLERY IN IVORY AND "L'AFRICAINE" IVORY HANDLES, POCKET KNIVES, SCISSORS AND CUTLERY OF ALL KINDS.

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE
From the best London and Sheffield Houses, and of Guaranteed Quality.
ELECTRO-PLATED SPOONS AND FORKS
AND EVERY REQUISITE FOR
TABLE USE.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

### MUSIC! MUSIC! MUSIC!!

A LARGE AND CAREFULLY SELECTED STOCK OF
VOCAL & INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC,
ALWAYS ON HAND.
NEW PUBLICATIONS BY EVERY ALTERNATE MAIL.
CATALOGUES FREE ON APPLICATION.

SOUNDY & CO., LD.

### BAHADUR CIGARS.

PAR EXCELLENCE THE LEADING BRAND

OF INDIAN CIGARS.

WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST AND CATALOGUE,

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS.

McDOWELL AND CO., LD.,

MADRAS, LONDON

### COFFEE! COFFEE!! COFFEE!!!

FREE DELIVERY AT ANY RAILWAY STATION IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY. TO ANY OTHER STATION IN INDIA ONE ANNA EXTRA PER POUND.

PURE or FRENCH, ROASTED and GROUND, in tins from 10 Annas to Rs. 1-2-0 per pound.

DON'T FORGET,

That you pay a higher price for the raw article than we can grow it at,
That there is a natural loss of 20 per cent. weight in roasting,
That you cannot check the proportion of Roasted to Raw Coffee,
That sometimes your Coffee is burnt in roasting,
That sometimes it is under-roasted,
That your Butler will have some of it,
That by buying it ready roasted and weighed you avoid all these causes of loss,
That you get a better article,
That there is no handling, all is done by Machinery,
Therefore all householders should buy their Coffee ready for use from

THE UNITED COFFEE GROWERS' CO., LD.

[ CAPITAL 2 LAKHS. ]

With every Tin guaranteed. COIMBATORE, Southern India.
WRITE FOR PRICE LISTS. AGENTS WANTED.

### CYCLING SEASON, 1900.

**FREE** riding with the Jehul Free Wheel Gear and Jehul Free Wheel Brake can be obtained by the use of the Enfield Free Wheel Bicycles.
**WHEEL** men will find that long-distance riding can be performed on these magnificent Bicycles with less exhaustion.
**ROYAL** Enfields are types of Bicycles that have been popular with the Public for many years past.
**ENFIELD** is a name that has been associated with the soundest work possible, and their
**BICYCLES** are built with the best material, and with the utmost care to secure a continuity of the great reputation the Manufactures have steadily acquired.

Cash Quotations and Quotations for Extended Payments on Application to

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

### THE CYCLE COMPONENTS MANUFACTURING CO., LIMITED.

MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., LTD., have received a few samples of Bicycles manufactured by the Cycle Components Manufacturing Co., Ltd. These Machines contain many Patented and Registered parts in universal demand, the whole being designed on mechanical lines and finished in a style to make them desirable Bicycles.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Gent's Model GCC, 26-in. frame, fitted with Dunlop 1900 Pneumatic Tyres | Cash Rs. | 230; | Credit Rs. | 255 |
| Gent's Model AM/C, 26-in. frame, fitted with Dunlop 1900 Pneumatic Tyres | „ | 260 | „ | 290 |
| Gent's GCC Model, Gold lined, Extra fittings, 26-in. frame, fitted with Dunlop 1900 Pneumatic Tyres. | „ | 300 | „ | 330 |
| Lady's Model AM/C, 23-in. frame, fitted with Dunlop 1900 Pneumatic Tyres | „ | 285 | „ | 315 |
| Lady's Model BM/C | „ | 230 | „ | 255 |

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

### LONDON & LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

[ESTABLISHED 1862.]

Assurances on every sound and approved Plan effected on most Favourable Terms.

NORWICH & LONDON ACCIDENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.
(ESTABLISHED 1856).

THE NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY,
(ESTABLISHED 1797).

THE PHŒNIX FIRE OFFICE OF LONDON
(ESTABLISHED 1782).

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE CO.,
(ESTABLISHED 1850).

As Agents of the above First-class Offices, we are prepared to accept LIFE, ACCIDENT, and FIRE RISKS.

Terms on application to W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., BOMBAY.

### ALWAYS RELIABLE! PERFECT SATISFACTION!!

THE GIANT FEVER KILLER.
SQUIBB'S
AGUE SPECIFIC
NEVER KNOWN TO FAIL IN
FEVERS, AGUE, CHILL, INFLUENZA, MALARIA, BUBONIC PLAGUE, EPIDEMIC FEVERS, RHEUMATIC FEVERS, &c., &c.,

SQUIBB'S Ague Specific.
SQUIBB'S Ague Specific.
SQUIBB'S Ague Specific.
SQUIBB'S Ague Specific.

J. E. Lee, Esq., Personal Assistant to the Home Secretary, Hyderabad Deccan, writes:—

"I had some from Mr. Pereira, and have never yet come accross a Remedy at once so effective and prompt in its effect."

&c. &c.,

Sold by every Chemist for Re. 1-0.

☞ BEWARE of spurious imitations now in vogue and sold as "AGUE SPECIFIC." See but SQUIBB'S Ague Specific.

THE INDIAN COUGH CURE

Free of Opium or Preparations.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| LYNSOLA | used in | COUGH and COLD. |
| LYNSOLA | used in | BRONCHITIS. |
| LYNSOLA | used in | ASTHMA. |
| LYNSOLA | used in | INFLUENZA. |
| LYNSOLA | used in | SORE THROAT. |
| LYNSOLA | used in | TICKLING in THROAT. |
| LYNSOLA | used in | CHRONIC COUGH. |
| LYNSOLA | used in | AFFECTIONS of the LUNGS. |
| LYNSOLA | used in | IMPROVING the VOICE. |

ANNAS 12 per bottle.

Can be had of all Chemists and Medicine Vendors in Bombay and elsewhere.

CHEMISTS, MADON, SONS & CO., DRUGGISTS.
ESSOOF'S BUILDINGS, OPPOSITE GOCULDAS T. HOSPITAL, BOMBAY.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

### THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD,

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

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| 20 | 21 | 10 | 48 | 8 | 36 | 6 | 30 | 7 | 64 | 5 | 47 | 6 | 37 | 11 | 20 |
| 21 | 22 | 1 | 49 | 4 | 36 | 14 | 30 | 15 | 64 | 6 | 47 | 8 | 37 | 13 | 21 |
| 22 | 22 | 9 | 50 | 0 | 37 | 7 | 31 | 7 | 64 | 8 | 47 | 10 | 37 | 15 | 22 |
| 23 | 23 | 1 | 50 | 12 | 38 | 0 | 31 | 15 | 64 | 9 | 47 | 12 | 38 | 1 | 23 |
| 24 | 23 | 9 | 51 | 8 | 38 | 10 | 32 | 7 | 64 | 11 | 47 | 14 | 38 | 4 | 24 |
| 25 | 24 | 2 | 52 | 5 | 39 | 4 | 33 | 0 | 64 | 13 | 48 | 0 | 38 | 7 | 25 |
| 26 | 24 | 11 | 53 | 2 | 39 | 15 | 33 | 9 | 64 | 15 | 48 | 3 | 38 | 10 | 26 |
| 27 | 25 | 5 | 54 | 0 | 40 | 10 | 34 | 2 | 65 | 1 | 48 | 6 | 38 | 14 | 27 |
| 28 | 25 | 15 | 54 | 14 | 41 | 5 | 34 | 12 | 65 | 4 | 48 | 9 | 39 | 2 | 28 |
| 29 | 26 | 9 | 55 | 13 | 42 | 1 | 35 | 6 | 65 | 7 | 48 | 12 | 39 | 6 | 29 |
| 30 | 27 | 4 | 56 | 13 | 42 | 13 | 36 | 0 | 65 | 10 | 49 | 0 | 39 | 11 | 30 |
| 31 | 27 | 15 | 57 | 13 | 43 | 10 | 36 | 11 | 65 | 13 | 49 | 4 | 40 | 0 | 31 |
| 32 | 28 | 11 | 58 | 14 | 44 | 7 | 37 | 6 | 66 | 0 | 49 | 8 | 40 | 6 | 32 |
| 33 | 29 | 8 | 59 | 15 | 45 | 4 | 38 | 2 | 66 | 4 | 49 | 13 | 40 | 12 | 33 |
| 34 | 30 | 6 | 61 | 1 | 46 | 2 | 38 | 15 | 66 | 8 | 50 | 2 | 41 | 2 | 34 |
| 35 | 31 | 5 | 62 | 4 | 47 | 1 | 39 | 12 | 66 | 13 | 50 | 8 | 41 | 10 | 35 |
| 36 | 32 | 5 | 63 | 8 | 48 | 0 | 40 | 10 | 67 | 2 | 50 | 14 | 42 | 2 | 36 |
| 37 | 33 | 5 | 64 | 12 | 49 | 0 | 41 | 9 | 67 | 8 | 51 | 5 | 42 | 11 | 37 |
| 38 | 34 | 6 | 66 | 1 | 50 | 1 | 42 | 8 | 67 | 14 | 51 | 13 | 43 | 5 | 38 |
| 39 | 35 | 8 | 67 | 6 | 51 | 3 | 43 | 8 | 68 | 4 | 52 | 5 | 43 | 15 | 39 |
| 40 | 36 | 11 | 68 | 12 | 52 | 5 | 44 | 9 | 68 | 11 | 52 | 14 | 44 | 10 | 40 |
| 41 | 38 | 0 | 70 | 3 | 53 | 8 | 45 | 11 | 69 | 3 | 53 | 8 | 45 | 6 | 41 |
| 42 | 39 | 6 | 71 | 11 | 54 | 12 | 46 | 14 | 69 | 12 | 54 | 3 | 46 | 4 | 42 |
| 43 | 40 | 13 | 73 | 4 | 56 | 1 | 48 | 2 | 70 | 6 | 55 | 0 | 47 | 3 | 43 |
| 44 | 42 | 5 | 74 | 13 | 57 | 6 | 49 | 7 | 71 | 0 | 55 | 14 | 48 | 4 | 44 |
| 45 | 43 | 14 | 76 | 7 | 58 | 12 | 50 | 13 | 71 | 11 | 56 | 13 | 49 | 6 | 45 |

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All claims for damage, &c., to be adjusted and presented before the departure of the Steamer on the 17th inst., otherwise they will not be entertained under any circumstances.

G. DELAYA,
Agent.

Bombay, 7th December, 1900.

### BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

**NOTICE is hereby given that the Com**mittee of the Chamber of Commerce have APPOINTED the following days for the purpose of BALLOTING for the ELECTION OF CHAIRMAN and DEPUTY CHAIRMAN of the Chamber for the year 1901:—

FRIDAY and SATURDAY, 14th and 15th December, 1900, for the Election of Chairman.

WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, 19th and 20th December 1900, for the Election of Deputy Chairman.

The BALLOT BOX will be OPEN at the Offices of the Chamber from 10 A.M., till 4 P.M., on each of the above days.

By Order of the Committee,
FREDERICK NOEL PATON,
Secretary.

Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 6th December, 1900.

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Bombay, 8th December, 1900.

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### A REVIEW BY THE EDITOR.

(*Reprinted from "The British Weekly," London.*)

"I have spent a delightful evening looking over some volumes and proof sheets of the magnificent work published by 'The Standard' under the title 'The Library of Famous Literature.' There are twenty great volumes in royal octavo, or, perhaps more precisely, small quarto, each containing some five hundred pages, and say five and twenty splendidly-produced illustrations. Judging by the specimens before me, I should say that this series makes in fulfilment, as it certainly does in intention, the greatest anthology in the world. It takes all literature as its field, ancient, mediæval, and modern writers being represented. It supplies biographical and explanatory notes along with critical essays by many eminent authorities.

"While the selections are sifted as was necessary, and while no part of the field seems to be overlooked, I should be inclined to say that the great characteristic of this anthology is its eminent readableness. This is well. In these days there needs to be allurement as well as instruction. These are so excellently combined in this anthology that whoever reads a volume through will be diverted nearly all the while, and will find when it comes to an end that he has made a substantial addition to his knowledge. So great, indeed, is the range of this collection that the most accomplished person is sure to find in it many things new to him."

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"Dr. Garnett is not merely a great reader. His brain has not been subdued by the books he has laid upon it. He is one of the keenest, though one of the kindest of critics, and no man can draw more accurately the line between what is literature and what is not. I see Mr. Augustine Birrell is to delight the Philosophical Institution of Edinburgh by answering the question whether it is possible to distinguish a good book from a bad book. Without disrespect to any of our distinguished critics it may be said that Dr. Garnett is *the* incarnate affirmative to this question.

"Dr. Garnett prefaces this vast treasury with a suggestive essay on the use and value of anthologies. He states very clearly the only sound principle on which such a work as he has edited can be constructed. The pieces, he says, have been especially chosen which are known to have appealed with special force to the general heart and conscience. Not that the literary test has been unused. Dr. Garnett rightly says that 'various as are the decrees of culture and the modification of taste here represented, not much will be found that does not incontestably belong to the world of literature as distinguished from the world of bookmaking."

### THE RICHES OF AMERICAN LITERATURE.

"Dr. Garnett makes special reference to the large proportion allotted in his anthology to American literatures. He justly says that the specimens of American literature are our own. They do not differ from us as do the specimens of the literature of France or Germany. It is not two great literatures regarding each other across the Atlantic, but one colossal literature bestriding that vast ocean. He draws the hopeful conclusion that between us and America there are affinities too deep to be unsettled by transitory circumstances, affinities which will impress such circumstances into their service. He makes the striking remark that in Continental literatures there are epochs of extreme brilliancy followed by periods of long silence or of perverted taste, while England is always active to good purpose.

"No era in her literary history can be dispensed with. There is hope that Shelley's prophecy will be fulfilled, and that the unfailing river of poesy will wind for ever through Albion. There is all the more reason to hope for this because we can look to America and to our colonies. Says Dr. Garnett, 'It would be rash to predict that the next English speaking genius of the first rank will be born in America or Australia, but it would be equally rash to predict that he will not.' One thing alone has given me pause in Dr. Garnett's essay. He says that Dr. Johnson's prescription of reading is five hours a day. No doubt he is right, but I have been living on all these years thinking it was four."

### THE FINE ORIGINAL ESSAYS.

"Let me make a few notes in conclusion from the original essays which enrich these volumes. Mr. Gosse writes on 'The Appreciation of Poetry.' He is depressed, but not crushed, by the literary facts of the moment, by the cheap newspapers and cheap magazines that are circulated by the million, but will not agree that it is useless to kick against the pricks. Even though a materialistic vulgarity engulfed the entire world for a generation, the poetical instinct would revive, but 'the croakers are perfectly right so far, that if the entire world were brought down to the level of taste for which the threepence-halfpenny magazine caters, there would there and then ensue for the time being an end of the influence of poetry, because poetry cannot breathe in the baser element. But vulgarity fortunately can never absolutely invade an entire race; there must always be some—if only a few, yet a few—who are striving after the highest truth and the highest seriousness which Aristotle names as the qualities that distinguished poetry.'

"Sir Walter Besant has a short, bright, characteristic paper on 'Novels which have made History.' He makes some excellent points. Speaking of Defoe, he shows that through Defoe we are able to understand, as through no other writer of the time, the strange revival of enterprise and adventure which possessed our people at his period. He says, 'I should like, if I had time, to reconstruct the social history of any one period by the work of one novelist. I would take Defoe and the City of London. I would present that life which is not the life found in the 'Spectator' and the 'Tatler,' as it is depicted in his pages. The result would be, if I were equal to the task, a reconstruction of the trading side of England at that time which has never yet been done.' Let us hope Sir Walter will yet accomplish it.

"He pays a fine tribute to the great heart of Charles Reade, and justly affirms that by one of his books the position of the man who has fallen into crime has gained enormously. 'There is sympathy for the poor man; light is thrown upon the prison where he sits; he is followed when he comes out.' He signalises also 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' and Robert Elsmere. The success of the latter is due in his opinion chiefly to the fact that it appeared at a moment especially fitted to receive its ideas and its teachings.

"Dean Farrar is entrusted with 'The Literature of Religious Criticism.' One passage in his essay has a personal interest. Dean Farrar says, 'As one who had the pleasure of knowing Professor Huxly for many years, and of frequently meeting him, I can say that so far from being an infidel, he was a man of a reverent and even of a religious mind. Never in his life did he or Darwin or Tyndall dream of denying the existence of God, . . . It may, I think, be truly said that many great Agnostics *inclined* to believe, and *did* believe, even when they were unable to say that they *knew*."

### AS PERFECT AS POSSIBLE.

"I may add that the indices are unusually careful and complete, and that no pains and no expense have been spared to make the books as perfect as possible. It has been said that people nowadays will only buy books as furniture. These volumes are so handsome that they make excellent furniture. But householders are aware that, as a rule, furniture is used, and I venture to predict that whoever adds to his treasures 'The Library of Famous Literature' will find that the volumes will not be left on the shelf, but will be constantly in the hands of readers."

### ESSENTIALLY A BOOK FOR INDIA.

**The Library of Famous Literature is Essentially a book for India.** In India, the climatic conditions are not such as to invite sustained mental effort, and the most enjoyable reading is that which has not only strong human interest, but comparative brevity. "The Standard" therefore believes that the **Library** will most admirably meet the requirements of the man or woman living in comparative isolation from the mother-land, and that its 10,000 pages will be found to contain an inexhaustible store of intellectual pleasure to which a resident of India may resort for an hour or for half an hour with the assurance that he will always discover something to read that is either **Interesting**, or **Amusing**, or **Instructive**, or **Refreshing**. The peculiar usefulness of the **Library** lies in the fact that it brings within easy reach of those who have little time or, as is so often the case in India, incentive for reading, an unfailing supply of the best literature well printed, in convenient form, and at a very moderate price.

### THIS INCOMPARABLE WORK.

IS AN IDEAL BOOK FOR A CHUMMERY,
OR FOR A STATION CLUB,
OR FOR A PLANTER'S HOME,
OR FOR AN OFFICER'S MESS,
OR FOR A TRAVELLER,
OR FOR EVERYBODY WHO READS,
AND FOR EVERYBODY WHO LOVES GOOD LITERATURE.

### 100-PAGE PROSPECTUS POST FREE.

To give the intending subscriber the fullest possible opportunity to judge the merit of the work, and as a slight hint of "the infinite riches in a little room" to be had in the Library, an unusually handsome Prospectus has been prepared. Its pages are of the same size as the pages of the Library. They are set in the same type, and printed on the same kind of paper.

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..........................1900.

THE MANAGER, *THE STANDARD*,
57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

Having read in ..............................your Special Temporary Offer for India of "The Library of Famous Literature" at the London Price, I wish to examine the Illustrated Prospectus, with a view to becoming a subscriber before the edition for India has been exhausted. Kindly send Prospectus and Order Form to the following address:

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*Address and Occupation* ..............................

14 B.G. ..............................................

An Illustrated Prospectus Post Free upon Application. Specimens of the Volumes may be seen at the Temporary Bombay Office of the *Standard*, 57, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

## BECK & CO.'S KAISER BREWERY KEY MARK PILSENER BEER.

LIGHT, PURE, WHOLESOME.
NONE GENUINE EXCEPT WHEN THE LABLES BEAR THE WORDS
**KAISER BREWERY, BECK & CO.**

HADENFELDT AND CO., CALCUTTA,
SOLE AGENTS AND IMPORTERS IN INDIA.

WHOLESALE AGENTS:— H. J. RUSTOMJEE & CO.,
KARACHI AND BOMBAY.

TO BE HAD OF ALL WINE AND SPIRIT DEALERS.

Liqueur Exquisite Tonic Digestive and Efficacious **BÉNÉDICTINE** Possessing most Powerful Germ-killing Properties.

The BENEDICTINE liqueur is beneficial to health owing to its spirituou foundation being composed only of eau-de-vie (brandies) of the very purest quality.

Its principal characteristics may be summed up as follows:—

Distinctness of taste, richness of flavour and a delicious bouquet improving with age. Moreover, the fact has never been disputed, that when diluted with cold water, the liqueur is possessed of great antiapoplectic (*against apoplexy, sudden loss of sense and voluntary motions*), aperient (*slow purgative*), digestive and antispasmodic (*against convulsions qualities*. Refreshes and strengthens the nervous and tired brain marvellously and works as a perfect boon to invalids and a blessing combined with luxury to mankind.

Many celebrated doctors and literary men both in France and other countries have given the liqueur the brilliant testimony of their appreciation, as may be seen by the following letters:—

. . . . Those of my readers who have confidence in my culinary recommendations, and I trust they are many, will do well to note that I prefer BENEDICTINE to all other liqueurs.

ALEXANDER DUMAS.

. . . . . At a time when the luxuries of the table are sought after on all sides, I do not hesitate to acknowledge and recommend BENEDICTINE as the queen of liqueurs, now to be seen on any table. It is found and appreciated alike in restaurants, in private families, and on the tables of princes.

H. DE PENE.

. . . . . We place BENEDICTINE upon our tables for its excellent flavour and delicate perfume, without thinking that this dainty is a powerful specific, a liqueur most efficacious for promoting digestion and the regular circulation of the blood.

TIMOTHEE TRIMM.

LIQUEUR BENEDICTINE.—Among the liqueurs invented or manufactured by the monks of France, the Benedictine from a hygienic point of view occupies the foremost rank. It is not only an exquisite and savory beverage for persons in good health, but in cases of illness or recovery it is equally beneficial. It may be used to advantage in all cases where Malaga, Madeira, Sherry, &c., are recommended.

The Benedictine is remarkable for its agreeable taste, and for its really salutary effects as a stomachic; and it is principally on this account that the liqueur should bear the motto *Moritur qui non utitur*.

Extract from the *Gazette Médicale*.

After meals we know of nothing more agreeable than small glass or two of BENEDICTINE. It perfumes the breath, delights the palate, promotes digestion, and is a powerful aid to an inactive or overloaded stomach. During an epidemic, and for combating the evil effects of an impure atmosphere, its curative action is indisputable. At the beginning of last autumn we had occasion to appreciate the full value of this liqueur, and we are now happy to give it our highest praise.

DR. MALLET, M. D.

We place all our confidence in the hygienic properties of BENEDICTINE. Invalids and those who suffer from diseases of the respiratory organs, affections of the chests, headaches, congestion of brain, etc., and who cannot take other liqueurs, can safely make BENEDICTINE their favourite drink as a finish to their meals.

Dr. ACHILLE PEQUEUR, M.D.

I consider your excellent liqueur invaluable to the old who so frequently suffer from indigestion and attacks of biliousness which often prove fatal. BENEDICTINE has long been well known to me, and it was with great readiness that I ordered our religious and my head resident doctor to administer it as a cordial according to your directions.

Dr. J. ROUX DE BRIGNOLLES,
Chief Physician & House Surgeon, Charitable Hospital of Marseilles.

TO BE HAD FROM ALL FIRST CLASS WINE DEALERS.

## DR. DE ROOS COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

[illegible] only reliable remedy for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diseases of the Bladder, &c., which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in agonizing death. For weakness across the loins, sandy, or other deposits, they are indeed unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, and promote the functions of the kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys; and by the use of these Pills a speedy cure will be effected in ninety nine cases out of one hundred. Sold in [illegible] 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. by all the principal Merchants in India. [illegible] are specially requested to see that every package bears the British Government Stamp, with the words "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, and thus avoid worthless imitations.

## DR. DE ROOS' WORLD-FAMED GUTTÆ VITÆ, OR, LIFE DROPS.

**The Great European Remedy for Nervous & Functional Debility, Spermatorrhœa, &c.**

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn-out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces, owing to indiscretion in early life, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle.

Dr. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; Weakness across the Loins, Sand, or other Deposits, Discharges, and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally.—Price 2s. 9d.

Dr. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled.—13½d., and 2s. 9d., per Box.

Dr. DE ROOS' PILE AND FISTULA PILLS, the only reliable remedy for these annoying and painful ailments. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.

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DEBILITATED and NERVOUS SUFFERERS should read the *Medical Adviser*, by Dr. DE ROOS, containing 192 pages of information which every young man should possess, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Sent post free on receipt of twelve penny stamps (English or Colonial), by Mr. LAWES, Medical Publisher, 14 [illegible] COURT, HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C., or obtainable of any of the Agents for Dr. DE ROOS' Medicines.

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA:—
**TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,**
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA,

## BANKS.

### NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

| | |
|---|---|
| SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL | £1,000,000 |
| PAID-UP CAPITAL | £500,000 |
| RESERVE FUND | £330,000 |

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee Lahore, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Umritsar, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

### THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA. LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:—BOMBAY, KARACHI, LAHORE, LONDON, MADRAS, RANGOON AND RAWAL PINDEE.

SUB-BRANCHES:—MURREE, (April to October) and AMRITSAR.

DEPOSIT AGENCIES:—

Messrs. SINCLAIR MURRAY & Co.—Narayangunj.
Messrs. SCHRODER SMIDT & Co.—Digha Ghat, Dinapur, Patna
Mr. GILBERT FINLAYSON—Sewan, Bankipore & Chapra
H. FREDERICHSON, Esq.—Raj Nandgaon (Raipur, C. P.)
Messrs. DALLAS GUNGARAM CHOONEELAL.—Mhow and Indore.
MOOCHOOL SHAH, Esq.—Poona.
MANIBHAI JEYSINGBHAI HATHEESING, Esq.—Ahmedabad.
Messrs. CHUNIBHAI DAYABHAI VAKILNAH & Co.—Surat
Messrs. JARDINE ROY & Co.—Barisal.

CAPITAL PAID UP—Rs. 40,00,000

RATES OF INTEREST allowed are as under—
STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS:—
9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ per cent. per annum.
3 years at 6 per cent. per annum.

The Bank will also at the Head Office or at any of the Branches in India, transfer sums for DEPOSIT in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Special Rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS. At present they are—
For 2 and 3 months, at 4 per cent. per annum.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hundies and Currency Notes of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above INTEREST DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum upon the daily balances.

Apply for RULES to HEAD OFFICE or BRANCHES.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Oriental Buildings, Bombay, 1st May, 1900.

### CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

| | |
|---|---|
| CAPITAL | £800,000 |
| RESERVE FUND | £525,000 |
| RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS | £800,000 |

HEAD OFFICE.
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Rangoon, Colombo, Penang, Deli (Sumatra), Thaiping.
Singapore, Bangkok, Kwala Lumpor, Batavia, Sourabaya, Hongkong, Foochow
Manila, Cebu Philippines, Shanghai, Tientsin, Hankow, Yokohama, Kobe.

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credit; and undertake general banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR PER CENT. per Annum. Rate for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.

Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

### HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

| | |
|---|---|
| Paid up Capital | $ 100,00,000 |
| Sterling Reserve Fund | $ 100,00,000 |
| Silver Reserve Fund | $ 20,00,000 |
| Reserve Liability of Proprietors | $ 100,00,000 |

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager*

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
S. K. NOBLE, Esq., 34 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater. W.
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G. } Managers.
JOHN WALTER, Esq. }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY, BANGKOK, BATAVIA, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, COLOMBO, FOOCHOW, HAMBURG.
HANKOW, HIOGO, ILOILO, LYONS, MANILA, NAGASAKI, NEW YORK, PEKING.
PENANG, RANGOON, SAIGON, SANFRANCISCO, SINGAPORE, SOURABAYA, TIENTSIN, YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON,
Agent.

47, Church Gate Street, Bombay

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers.—In India and the East contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route in India, the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price, 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

## WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

### CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 69 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses:—

| | |
|---|---|
| POMMERY AND GRENO | Rheims. |
| VEUVE CLICQUOT | Rheims. |
| WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co. | Jerez. |
| HEIDSIECK & Co. | Rheims. |
| CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON | Leith. |
| PERRIER JOUET & Co. | Epernay. |
| PAGE AND SANDEMAN | London. |
| POL ROGER & Co. | Rheims. |
| JAMES HAWKER & Co. | Plymouth. |
| JUSTERINI & BROOKS | London. |
| COCKBURN & CAMPBELL | Edinburg |
| DEUTZ & GELDERMANN | Ay. |
| NATH, JOHNSTON & SONS | Bordeaux. |
| J. SACCONE | Gibraltar. |
| COSSART, GORDON & Co. | Madeira. |
| A. DE LUZE ET FILS | Bordeaux. |
| BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co. | Oporto. |
| COCKBURN SMITHES & Co. | Oporto. |
| VAN-ZELLERS & Co. | Oporto. |
| WOODHOUSE & Co. | Marsala. |
| LEACOCK & Co. | Madeira. |
| AYALA & Co. | Ay. |
| KIDD AND SHADBOLT | London. |
| P. J. VALCKENBERG | Worms. |
| C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR | Côte d' Or. |
| ACKERMANN LAURANCE | Saumur. |
| ANDREW ROWAN | Melbourne. |
| AUSTRALIAN WINE Co. | Melbourne. |
| JOS. DIETZL | Budapesth. |
| R. SCHLUMBERGER | Voslau. |
| JAMES CATCHCART & Co. | Leith. |
| CHAS. MACKINLAY & Co. | Leith. |
| JOHN CRABBIE & Co. | Leith. |
| SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co. | London. |
| J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co. | London. |
| W. E. EDDISON & Co. | London. |
| HENRY WHITEWAY & Co. | Whimple. |
| RUTHERFORD & BROWNE | London. |
| JOHN JAMESON & SON | Dublin. |
| WILLIAM & KEITH JOPP | Aberdeen. |
| SÖHNLEIN & Co. | Germany. |
| STEWART STEWART & Co. | London. |
| NOILLY PRAT & CIE | Marseilles. |
| COATES & Co. | Plymouth. |

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, Spirits, or Liqueurs &c., from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO
**PHIPSON & CO.,**
BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

THE Finest DEVONSHIRE CIDER Exported to India is HARPERS "DART" BRAND, Gold Capsule.

Per Case of 3 Dozen ............Qts. Rs. 26 4
Do. of 5 Dozen ............Pts. Rs. 33 12

AGENTS:
B. SMYTH & CO., LIMITED,
2, ESPLANADE, BOMBAY

### CLUB BLEND

A very fine peg Whisky.

Of all Dealers, or of
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY.
SOLE AGENTS.

WHAT FINER CAN YOU DRINK THAN
**JOHN JAMESON & SONS' (DUBLIN)**
"OWN CASED" VERY OLD BLACK-BOTTLE.
WHISKEY.

Please see you get it with

METAL CAPSULES { BLUE.....One Star.
PINK.....Two Stars.
GOLD.....Three Stars

OF ALL DEALERS
Sole Export Bottling Agents to J. J. & S.
C. DAY & Co., LONDON

### BANK OF BOMBAY. SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer

### THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows —

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY.—*Delivered free.*

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|---|---|---|---|
| Per Annum | Rs. 48 | Per Annum | Rs. 50 |
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| Quarterly | 13 | Quarterly | 15 |
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Price for Back Numbers varies, according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

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Ten Lines and under—
First insertion ..........................Rs. 5
Second do. ..........................3-8
Third do. ..........................2-8
Fourth and succeeding insertions ..........As. 7 per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than 8 lines.

All advertisements are charged according to the space occupied, Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants required, Houses or Lodgings, to the change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale or Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ......................Rs. 1-0
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No Advertisement will be inserted for less than one Rupee and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES:—EACH—TWO RUPEES

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ......................As. 8 per line
Second do ......................4½
Third do ......................2½

the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" BI-WEEKLY EDITION.

To SUBSCRIBERS—

| IN BOMBAY. | | UP-COUNTRY. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Per Annum | Rs. 12 | Per Annum | Rs. 13 |
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"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY,

*Post Free.*

Per Annum ..........................Rs. 19
Half-yearly ..........................
Quarterly ..........................3

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" WEEKLY BUDGET

*Post Free.*

Per Annum ..........................Rs. 12
Half-yearly ..........................6
Quarterly ..........................3

CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to "The Proprietor" of the *Bombay Gazette*.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

## NOTICES.

### BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

### CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS.

BETWEEN 15 DECEMBER and 15 JANUARY the Undersigned will be glad to issue TICKETS to KARACHI and BACK at the following rates:—

1st CLASS RETURN Rs. 60
2nd CLASS RETURN „ 30

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Agents, B. I. S. N. Co. Ld.

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### NOTICE.

### HARBOUR STEAM FERRIES.

NOTICE is hereby given that with the PERMISSION of Government, the above FERRIES will CEASE to ply after MONDAY the 31st instant.

SHEPHERD & Co.,
Contractors Harbour Steam Ferries.
Bombay, 1st December 1900.

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### GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

### NOTICE.

### OPENING of the CHALISGAON DHULIA BRANCH OF THE G. I. P. RAILWAY FOR COACHING TRAFFIC.

THE CHALISGAON DHULIA BRANCH of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway will be OPEN for COACHING TRAFFIC on and from MONDAY next, the 10th December, 1900.

A MIXED TRAIN will LEAVE CHALISGAON, DAILY, at 8-45, and arrive at Dhulia at 11-15. Leave Dhulia at 15-30 and arrive at Chalisgaon at 17-50. This train will stop at the Intermediate Stations, namely:—

JAMDHA RAJMANE and SHIRUD.

J. D. FORBES.,
For general Traffic Manager.
Bombay the 5th of December, 1900.

---

### GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

### SUPPLY OF KEROSINE OIL IN TINS OR REFINED PETROLEUM.

### MISCELLANEOUS STORES (COUNTRY PRODUCE.)

CLOTH BLUE DRILL.
TURBANS BLUE COTTON.
OIL LINSEED RAW
OIL LINSEED DOUBLE BOILED.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the MANAGER, at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (Gun Fire), on WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of December 1900, for the SUPPLY of above in such quantities as may be required on order, from time to time, during the period of twelve months, commencing from the 1st day of January 1901.

TENDERS must be made on the Railway's Printed Form, which can be had on application to the Undersigned.

The Manager does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.
General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 30th November 1900.

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### NOTICE.

### GOVERNMENT VETERINARY COLLEGE. BOMBAY.

CANDIDATES intending TO JOIN the Veterinary College during the next year, should submit their applications before 4th January next, on which date an Entrance Test, for those who have not passed either the University School Final or Matriculation Examination will be held.

A copy of the College Rules and Regulations will be forwarded on application.

J. BRODIN MILLS, Vety. Major, A.V.D.
Principal, Bombay Veterinary College.
Parel, Bombay, 22nd November, 1900.

## INSURANCES.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA IN 1834.

NEW and LARGELY REDUCED PREMIUMS.

WHOLE LIFE and ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES effected on EUROPEAN and selected NATIVE LIVES.

For Rates and Prospectus apply to

KING KING & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries,
BOMBAY.

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L'UNION FIRE INSURANCE CO., LIMITED, OF PARIS.

ESTABLISHED IN 1828.

Capital Reserve and Guarantee,
Francs 103,000,000 or over £4,000,000.

WE, the Undersigned, have been APPOINTED CHIEF REPRESENTATIVES of L'Union Fire Insurance Co., Ld., of Paris, and are now prepared to Transact Fire Insurance Business at Current Rates.

TATA & SONS,
Chief Representatives for Bombay.
Messrs. ZIFFO & CO.,
Chief Representatives for Calcutta.

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THE

BOMBAY FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

A LOCAL COMPANY with FUNDS INVESTED in INDIA and entire MANAGEMENT in INDIA.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...Rs. 25,00,000.

This Company is prepared to issue POLICIES of FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE on the MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS.

C. H. B. FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.
10, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay

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FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER,

IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE BLOOD from all impurities from whatever cause arising.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It
Cures Old Sores.
Cures Sores on the Neck.
Cures Sore Legs.
Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scurvy.
Cures Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all impure Matter.
From whatever cause arising.
It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains.
It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Colour-Sergeant Instructor Jno. Howarth Cheshire Regiment, Chester, writes: "I suffered from Rheumatism in my arms and legs for over five years. I also had a bruised shin bone, through which I could rest only for a few minutes at a time. All sorts of remedies were applied, but none did any good for more than a few days. After a while I was recommended to try 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' which I did, and on taking the first bottle I felt relief. I therefore continued with this excellent medicine, and it effected a perfect cure. This was more than a year ago and I am pleased to say I have not felt the least pain since—in fact, I am in as good health as ever I was in my life.

"Moreover, I told two friends of mine who were laid up with Rheumatism of my case, and they tried 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' They are tailors by trade, and in seven days they were at work again. They say this medicine cannot be too highly praised.
"May 18, 1899."

Mr George Price, St. Margaret's-on-Thames, writes:—"I feel that I should write you a few lines in praise of Clarke's Blood Mixture. I have been suffering these last few years with Eczema and Blotches, which prevented me following my occupation, and I can safely say I have spent scores of pounds in all sorts of other medicines. A little while ago, however, I was advised by a friend of mine who has taken Clarke's Blood Mixture to try a bottle, and to my great relief I am a new man and able at the present time to go on with my business, being now quite well. In fact, I cannot give it too much praise. You are at liberty to make what use you like of this testimonial for the benefit of others who may be suffering from the same complaint.
"December 29, 1899."

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles at 2s. 9d. each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases—BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled Vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government Stamp, and "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture" blown on the bottle, WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

# COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

## BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

FRIDAY, EVENING, 7 DEC..

2 3-4 per cent Consols.................£ 97 13-16 plus 1-8
3 per cent Rentes ........................£101 1-2 unchg'd.
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan..........£108 1-2 —1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Govt. Securities ....£64 1-4 —1-8
Bar Silver in London....................29 13-16 unchanged.
Do New York ...............64 1-2 „
Exchange on London at Paris ....25'10 „
Do New York...............4'85 1-4 „
Discount, Bank of England ......4 per cent. „
Do Short London Bills .... 4 per cent. „
Do Indian Bank Bills .....4 per cent. „

### BANK OF ENGLAND.

The Bank of England return for the week ending Wednesday shows the following results:—

Total Bullion......... £ 31,200,000 Dec. £ 700,000
Public Deposits...... „ 5,900,000 „ „ 1,900,000
Other „ ...... „ 40,900,000 Inc. „ „ 900,000
Other Securities ... „ 29,900,000 Dec. „ 800,000
Notes and Gold....... „ 19,500,000 „ „ 1,000,000

The Banks reserve is 42 per cent. of the liabilities

### GOLD AND SILVER.

The following is a summary of the Exports and Imports of Treasure, during the week, from Foreign Contries into Bombay:—

| | IMPORTS. Rs. | EXPORTS. Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| Gold Bars | 331,250 | ...... |
| Gold Coins | 162,372 | ...... |
| Silver Bars | 230,185 | ...... |
| Silver Coins | 67,194 | 18,91,772 |

Besides the above, Gold bullion of the value of Rs. 75,00,000 was exported, and silver bars valued at 35,70,000 imported, on Government account.

### THE PAPER CURRENCY.

The following is an abstract of the accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency up to 22nd Nov. 1900:—

| | Total amount of notes in circulation. In reserve Treasuries | Elsewhere. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Calcutta | Rs. 57,84,745 | 11,42,69,135 | 12,00,53,880 |
| Allahabad | ...... | 1,18,88,310 | 1,18,88,310 |
| Lahore | ...... | 2,07,75,735 | 2,07,75,735 |
| Bombay | 33,56,585 | 7,78,24,610 | 8,11,81,195 |
| Kurachee | ...... | 1,02,74,455 | 1,02,74,455 |
| Madras | 9,39,300 | 3,07,20,965 | 3,16,60,265 |
| Calicut | ...... | 11,83,195 | 11,83,195 |
| Rangoon | ...... | 95,36,390 | 95,36,390 |
| Total | 1,00,80,630 | 27,64,72,795 | 28,65,53,425 |
| Deduct—Withdrawn from circulation by foreign circles and in course of remittance to Circles of issue | | | 1,26,740 |
| | | Total ........Rs. | 28,64,26,685 |

Reserve in Coin and Bullion.

| | Silver. | Gold. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Calcutta | 1,75,98,127 | 3,62,33,525 | 5,38,31,652 |
| Allahabad | 35,71,980 | 17,64,495 | 53,36,475 |
| Lahore | 32,82,032 | 14,31,728 | 47,13,760 |
| Bombay | 3,12,11,823 | 7,09,36,974 | 10,21,48,790 |
| Karachi | 17,60,735 | 13,44,255 | 31,04,997 |
| Madras | 44,94,418 | 15,43,732 | 60,38,200 |
| Calicut | 6,24,485 | 1,37,400 | 7,61,8805 |
| Rangoon | 1,04,91,060 | 1,99,920 | 1,06,90,980 |
| Total | 5,65,34,711 | 11,35,92,029 | 18,66,26,739 |
| Deduct amount due on Bills drawn by one circle or another | ... | ... | 2 00,000 |
| | | Net Total Rs. | 18,64,26,739 |

Price paid for Government Securities of the nominal value of Rs. 10,20,81,500, held under section 19 of the Indian Paper Currency Act. XX of 1882 ... ... .. 9,99,99,946

Grant Total Rs. 28,64,26,685

### EXCHANGE.

The market opened steady on Monday at Saturday's rates, at which, however there was very little inquiry. Later on a sale of £350,000, 3 montts' Bill against 5 lacs of Rupee, Paper was made by a local speculater which had the effect of hardening our market, and on Wednesday one Bank was a seller of Ready Wire at 1s. 3 1 32d. and Demand at 1-4d. On Thursday the result of Council allotments was known, and it being considered favorable, the above rates for Telegraphic Transfer and demand became general. Bills were place at 1s. 4 3-16d. for the mail up to Wednesday, when the rate disappeared and 1s. 4 7-32d was the best obtainable. To-day under the influence of Calcutta news, the market is less firm. but rates remain unaltered. We quote:—

Bank Telegraphic Transfer ready... 1s. 3 31-32d. Jan. 1-4d.
„ Demand ready...1s. 4d. 15th Jan. 1s. 4 1-32d.
3 months' Credit ........ 1s. 4 2-32 d.
„ francs .........109 3-4.
30 days' sight Japan .........148 1-2
„ Hongkong .................. 155
„ Shanghai ................... 211 1-2

### GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The market during the week may be said to be quiet with little business passing. Rates have fluctuated slightly. Tightness in the money market has caused great anxiety among the Bulls. The local Banks have commenced to take short deposits for one or two months. The Bank of Bengal has raised its rate of interests from 4 to 5 per cent. On Saturday last the market closed weak at Rs. 96-10, but on Monday, on receipt of news of large remittances of Paper to London, The market improved to Rs. 96-13, but subsequently it declined to Rs. 96-9. The Home quotations have given way half-a-per cent. in sympathy with the fall in Bombay. There is no likelihood of immediate improvement until the large stocks held by speculators are absorbed. Ready Paper in large amounts is barely half-an-anna higher than Forward Paper, while small clean paces are about 4 annas higher than Ready Paper. Municipal Sanitary and Tansa Bonds are unchanged at Rs. 113 and Rs. 115. Port Trust Bonds are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 98-8-0. Three per cent Rupee Paper is quite neglected at about Rs. 88.

The following memo shows the amount of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for London at Calcutta between the 23rd and 29th November 1900:—

3 1-2 per cent .......................................... 2,12,000
Add Balance against London as per last published Statement.......................... 21,65,23,234
Add amount enfaced at Bombay ............ 1,27,000
Add Amount of Loan certificates transferred to London Book Debt.............. ... ...
21,68,62,234
Deduct amount written off in the London Registers ........................................ 14,19,900
Grand Total ......... 21,54,42,334

The above figures exclude consideration of the following Couponed paper of which the transfers between London and India do not pass through the Books of the Public Debt office:—

4 1-2 of 1879 under discharge.................. 500
3 1-2 of 1854-55.......................................... 1,05,86,500
Rs. 1,05,87,000

### SHARES.

The market generally has been dull with liitle doing. Bank of Bombay shares have changed hands at Rs. 1,270. Bank of Bengal have improved to Rs. 1,290. Commercials are quiet at Rs. 66. In Press Companies shares, a few transactions have occurred in Mofussil's, Indian's and Berar's, at Rs. 397 1-2 Ex D. Rs. 152-8 and Rs. 520. Other Press shares are quite neglected and prices remain unchanged. In Miscellaneous shares, Port Canning's and Bombay Flour Mill have changed hands at Rs. 470 and 740 respectively. Kemp's and Treacher's are steady at Rs. 354 and Rs. 1,000; Bombay Burma are quiet at Rs. 6875. In Railway shares, Tapty Valley's have been disposed of at Rs. 462-8. In Mill shares, David's, Standard's, Curimbhoy's, and China's, have declined to Rs. 245, Rs. to 250, Rs. 585, and Rs. 335 respectively. Central's and Swadeshi's are steady at Rs. 1,920 and Rs. 570. Moraji's and Sholapore's are quiet at Rs. 1475 and Rs. 1810. Empress and Leopold's have changed hands at Rs. 242 1-2 and Rs. 157. Petit's are steady at Rs. 1790. Other Mill Shares are more or less quiet at previous quotations.

### FREIGHTS.

Owing to scarcity of cargo, the freight market still continues quiet, with very little doing for either ready or forward loading. The s.s. "Sirius" has had to accept 11s. 6d. for Antwerp to fill up, whilst there are many relets offering in the market, and, until these are cleared off, there is not much chance of a rise in rates. Speculaters have chartered the s. s. "Dido" for two picked ports including Hamburg, at 12s 6d, and the "City of Lucknow," for 2 ports, at one shilling per ton more, both giving December-January loading, whilst the s.s. "Gloamin" has been berthed with 2000 tons for Antwerp, at 12s., December shipment. Small lots are reported to have been done for Antwerp, Genoa and Hamburg, at 14s., shipment, after 15 instant, and for Havre, at 14s to 15s 6d, and sellers are now asking 16s.

We quote:—

| PORTS. | READY. Wheat. | Seeds or Myrabolans. | FORWARD. Cotton and Wool. | Jan. 1901 Wheat Seeds & Cotton. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Liverpool | ...... | ...... | ...... | £0 16 6 |
| London | £0 18 0 | £0 18 0 | £0 19 0 | £0 18 0 |
| Hull | ...... | ...... | ...... | £0 16 0 |
| Hamburg | £0 14 0 | £0 14 6 | £0 15 0 | £0 16 0 |
| Antwerp | £0 13 0 | £0 13 0 | £0 13 6 | £0 15 6 |
| Dunkirk | £0 13 0 | £0 13 0 | £0 13 0 | £0 15 0 |
| Havre | £0 13 6 | £0 13 6 | £0 14 0 | £0 16 0 |
| Marseilles | £0 12 0 | £0 12 6 | £0 13 0 | £0 13 0 |
| Genoa | £0 12 0 | £0 12 6 | £0 13 0 | £0 14 6 |
| Trieste & Venice | ...... | £0 18 0 | £0 18 0 | £0 19 0 |
| Amsterdam | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... |

### SEASON AND CROP PROSPECTS.

THE official reports received by the Government of India are up to 24th November 1900. In the Bombay Presidency very slight rain fell during the week, and it is urgently wanted for late sown autumn crops or for spring cultivation in parts of Gujarat, the Deccan, and the Karnatak. Standing autumn crops are withering in certain tracts and have been slightly injured by blight, insects, rats, or locusts, in parts of Karachi, Hyderabad, Thar and Parkar, Broach and Ahmednagar. Harvesting of autumn crops is in some localities nearly completed and is progressing in other districts. Agricultural prospects are good in Sindh and the Konkan, fair in Nasik and generally moderate to poor elsewhere. Lands are still being prepared for spring cultivation in Surat, Ratnagiri and Kanara. Spring sowing is in progress, but is retarded in parts of the Karnatak, Nasik and Poona. Young spring crops are in good condition but would be benefited by more rain. In the Madras Presidency standing crops are thriving almost everywhere. Harvesting of the early crop continues with good outturn, but the outlook is unfavourable for the later crops, and especially for those under tank irrigation. In the Bengal Presidency sowing of the spring crop continues and pressing of sugarcane is in progress. Autumn crops are being cut in the North-West Provinces, and threshing and winnowing are in progress. The condition of the standing crops is reported to be good. The condition and prospects of standing crops are generally good in the districts of the Punjab, but insects have damaged great millet and maize crops in parts of Ferozepore, the Cotton and Sesamum crop, in parts of Multan and the wheat crop in Sialkot. In the Central Provinces the harvesting of autumn crops is practically complete, Cotton picking is in progress, as in other parts of India, and sowing of spring crops is almost completed. Agricultural operations are in progress everywhere in Central India, and the condition of the standing crops and the probable outturn are generally good.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed cotton, with the equivalents in sterling, cost, and freight to Liverpool via Canal, without commission, viz:—

| | Per Candy Rs. | Per lb. C. & F |
|---|---|---|
| Bengal, Fine | 190 | 4 1-64d. |
| Do F. G. | 178 | 3 13-16d. |
| Do Good | | |
| Belatee, Fine M. G. | 207 | 4 1-4d. |
| Do F. G. Do. | 202 | 4 1-8d. |
| Khandesh F. G. | 201 | 4 3-32d. |
| Jan | 197 | 4 1 16d. |
| Oomra F. G. | 215 | 4 3-8d. |
| Jan | 210 | 4 5-16d. |
| Bhownnagar Fine, March-April | 223 | 4 9-16 |
| Do F. G. | | |
| Do Good, May | 198 | 4 5-64d. |
| S. G. Dharwar, Good, May | 222 | 4 19-32d. |
| Westerns, May | 213 | 4 3-8d. |
| Broach, Fine, March | 234 | 4 25-32d. |
| Do Good, March | 222 | 4 17-32d. |

### COTTON.

The market has been quiet during the week, with a tendency towards rather lower rates, the result, no doubt, of a gradual increase in the daily receipts of cotton from up-country. The demand, taken all round, has been on a moderate scale. Shippers to Europe have taken a little each day, but the enquiry has been limited and apparently confined to completing shipments by ready steamers. After a lapse of nearly six months, exporters to Japan have been in the market again, and the loading steamer is taking several thousand bales to Kobi. Buyers for local consumption have been in evidence, each day, at Colaba, but the demand still seems to be of a "hand to mouth" description; and the daily sales have not been large. Enquiries have been principally for Khandeish and stapled Oomra descriptions. The quality of arrivals of Oomra descriptions continues most satisfactory, both as regards color and staple, but Bengals so far are disappointing.

The movements of cotton to date show the following comparisons with the previous two years:—

| Receipts. | 1900. Bales. | 1899. Bales | 1898. Bales |
|---|---|---|---|
| For the week | 37,923 | 34,747 | 38,747 |
| From 1st Jan. to 6th Dec. | 675,600 | 1,921,628 | 1,692,609 |
| Clearances to Great Britain and Continent. | | | |
| For the week | 7,719 | 2,584 | 4,139 |
| From 1st Jan. to 6th Dec. | 186,099 | 493,640 | 462,920 |
| Clearances to China, Japan, Calcutta, &c. | | | |
| For the week | 361 | 15,933 | 13,051 |
| From 1st Jan to 6th Dec. | 172,827 | 452,666 | 449,921 |

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady; Surats were quiet; Manchester was quiet but steady. The total sales were 7,000 bales: sold on speculation and exports 500 bales. Imports 16,000 bales Surats 300. Spot 5 18-32—1-32 Arrivals closed steady.

Liverpool Futures—

| Dec. | Dec.-Jan. | March-April | June-July. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 5-30 | 5-27 | 5-21 | 5-14 |
| plus2-64 | plus 1-64 | plus 2-64 | plus 3-64 |

Fine Belatie ....................... 4 1-2
Goood „ .......................... 4 1-8
Fine M. G. Bhawnuger....... 4 13-16
Good Khandeish .............. 4 1-8.
F. G. Do. ..................... 4 3-8

In New York the Receipts at the Ports were 47.000 bales. Exports to Great Britain 58,000 bales and to Continent 41,000 bales.

Mid.-Uplands............................ 10 3-16 unchanged
Futures, month of March ........... 9·67 Do.
„ „ of June ........... 9·55 Do.

### WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The Wheat market has been quiet throughout the week, with nothing doing so far as exporters are concerned. There has been a little business among native merchants and the quotation this evening for White-Delhi is Rs. 4-7-0, against 4-7-6 last week.

Linseed.—The market closes quiet with a small business. To-day's rates are:—Old, Rs. 11-0-0., New, Rs. 6-8-0.

Linseed is wired dull this morning, in the home markets, and the price quoted is 48 3-4 being 6d lower than yesterday. There are sellers for Dunkirk April-May shipment.

The Rapeseed market is steady and there is a moderate demand from export firms.

The quotations are:—

Brown Cawnpore old) ........Rs. 8 to Rs. 8-6
„ „ (new)......................Rs. 6-8
„ Delhi „ ............................Rs. 6-9
Yellow Guzerat „ ....................Rs. 7-12

The Poppyseed market is easy but business is practically at a standstill for the moment. We quote:—

Poppyseed (old).................................. Rs. 8-14
(new) .......................... Rs. 7-12

Castor Seed is very firm, and fairly large sales have been reported for export.

Castorseed a old so is quoted at............Rs. 39-0-0
„ new ... ........... „ 33-10-0

The Gingellyseed Market is steady with a moderately good business passing with European firms, for exports. The rates are:—

New 50 per cent.................................Rs. 42
„ 75 „ „ ............................... „ 43
„ Red „ ............................... „ 43-8

The comparative imports of Wheat and Seeds are as under:—

| | 1900. cwts. | 1899. cwts. | 1898. cwts. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat for the week | 41,349 | 20,164 | 82,490 |
| Do from 1st Jan. to 6th Dec. | 2,296,763 | 5,061,639 | 7,811,283 |
| Linseed for the week | 11,382 | 5,990 | 29,277 |
| Do from 1st Jan. to 6th Dec. | 744,157 | 2,066,437 | 2,538,506 |
| Rapeseed for the week | 3,513 | 1,834 | 10,549 |
| Do from 1st Jan. to 6th Dec. | 626,295 | 1,950,540 | 2,098,057 |
| Gingelly for the week | 96,293 | 152,579 | 117,426 |
| Do from 1st Jan. to 6th Dec. | 1,381,285 | 1,501,381 | 1,766,351 |

The clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows:—

| | 1900. cwts. | 1899. cwts. | 1898. cwts. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat for the week | 600 | ...... | 28,000 |
| Do from 1st Jan. to 6th Dec. | 608 | 2,852,716 | 5,687,174 |
| Linseed for the week | 300 | 37,867 | 4,?99 |
| Do from 1st Jan. to 6th Dec. | 777,054 | 2,123,094 | 2,593,719 |
| Rapeseed for the week | 989 | 32,081 | 3,599 |
| Do from 1st Jan. to 6th Dec. | 1,030,069 | 1,964,657 | 2,235,769 |
| Gingellyseed for the week | 55,163 | 37,600 | 34,035 |
| Do. from 1st Jan. to 6th Dec. | 1,314,102 | 1,433,747 | 1,586,66 |

### PIECE-GOODS AND YARN.

The market throughout the week has generally been dull. There is very little demand and prices show a weakish tendency. Prices at home, however, keep steady, and the Indian markets not being able to come up to the present level of prices in the Home markets, the bulk of fresh business is necessarily very small. Cloths of local manufacture, are selling in fair quantities owing to the cheap rates offered.

GREY GOODS.—Although a small improvement in demand is observable, the business transacted during the week is far behind the figure usual at this time of year. The present quietness is partly attributable to the prevalence of fever in the consuming districts.

BLEACHED-GOODS.—Dealers in Delhi and Cawnpore are buying very slowly, and the same slackness prevails in parts of Rajputana. All round the demand is very limited.

In Dyed Piece-goods and Turkey Red-goods, a small business is passing, at current rates.

LOCAL-GOODS.—A steady demand continues, and rates are fully maintained. The rates are:—

| | Net rates per lb. as. cents. | | as. cents. |
|---|---|---|---|
| T Cloths | 7·50 | to | 8·00 |
| Do | 7·25 | to | 7·75 |
| Long Cloths | 7·25 | to | 8·00 |
| Do | 7·25 | to | 8·00 |
| Domestics | 7·00 | to | 7·50 |
| Do | 7·00 | to | 7·50 |
| Chudders | 7·00 | to | 7·50 |
| Do | 7·00 | to | 7·50 |
| Plain Dhoties | 7·50 | to | 7·75 |
| Do | 7·50 | to | 7·75 |
| Red Bordered Dhoties | 7·75 | to | 8·00 |
| Do | 7·75 | to | 8·00 |
| Dhoties with Fancy Borders | 7·75 | to | 8·25 |
| Soosi-Gray with coloured lines | 7·75 | to | 8·25 |
| Checks | 8·00 | to | 10·00 |
| Drills, Grey | 7·25 | to | 7·50 |
| Towells and Napkins (different sizes) | 7·50 | to | 8·00 |

LOCAL YARNS.—A moderate business is passing, but purchasers for China are still very limited. We quote:—

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Twist | No. 6s Mule, As. | 4 | to 4 7-8 | per. lb. |
| „ | „ 8s | 4 1-4 | „ 5 | „ |
| „ | „ 10s | 4 5-8 | „ 5 1-4 | „ |
| „ | „ 12s | 5 1-8 | „ 5 1-2 | „ |
| „ | „ 16s | 5 1-2 | „ 5 3-4 | „ |
| „ | „ 20s | 5 5-8 | „ 6 | „ |
| „ | „ 24s | 6 1-8 | „ 6 1-4 | „ |
| „ | „ 30s | 7 | „ 7 1-2 | „ |
| „ | „ 40s | 8 1-2 | „ 9 | „ |

Twist and yarn (English).—There is no change in the position of English yarns, though there has been a better movement in Indian productions. The latter is still very cheap, and supplies what little demand there is for higher counts. Home prices are far above the rates current here, and there is very little business done for any shippment.

### METALS.

COPPER is still quiet. There is a slow demand for districts, and rates are not likely to improve. About 150 bundles are reported to have been sold at £82 Free in Harbour Terms.

YELLOW METAL is also unchanged and prices have not varied. A slow demand continues, and native dealers are operating very slowly. Some 500 bales have been sold during the week, by first hand, at rates varying from £63 to £64. This will last Bazaar dealers a long time.

IRON.—There has been a somewhat better demand in the bazaar during the week, but it is half of what it ought to be at this time of year. There is no active demand from any side, and, in absence of this, prices are barely maintained. A little fresh business is being done with Home Markets. Basic steel is quoted £7 and Belgian No. 2, £ 7. 2. 6—Bunder terms for ordinary bars.

### COAL.

The coal market has been absolutely dead this week, and we have not heard of a transaction of any sort for any position. Buyers are holding off, but sellers won't come down in their rates. The closing quotations are:— 6

Deshagur, Bengal, Rs. 15-12 ready, Rs. 15-8 forward; Muir's Navigation Rs. 13, forward Rs. 13-8; Jardine's Rs. 13-8, forward Rs. 14; Singareni (rail delivery) Rs. 13-8, forward Rs. 13-12; Gourangdhi Rs. 13, forward Rs. 13-8.

### KEROSINE OIL.

The market for Case Oil has been steady, with a fair demand. There have been no arrivals since our last report, but deliveries from current stock have been made to the extent of 20,000 cases. Snowflake, 150° is to-day Rs. 5-10; Anchor, 125°, Rs. 3-15; Crown, 125°, Rs. 3-14; Ram, 125°, Rs. 3 13 to Rs. 3-14; Tiger, 125°, Rs. 3-11. There are no stocks of Anchor, 150°, Elephant, 125°, Moon, 125°; Rising Sun, 125°. In Bulk Oil the market is also steady with a fair demand. The s. s. "Baku Standard" arrived this morning from Batoum via Karachi, with 3,000 tons oil for Messrs. Ewart Latham and Co., and is now discharging. Deliveries during the week have been good. The current market rate (in new tins of local manufacture) is Rs. 3-11.

### "C. I. F."

What is the precise meaning of the term "C.I.F."? One would have thought that among merchants there could be no doubt as to the obligations imposed upon one who undertakes to ship goods on these conditions. A recent instance shows, however, that in the minds of experienced business men there may be differences of opinion upon the subject. A Manchester merchant bought a quantity of jute sacks from a house in Calcutta, to be shipped to Larnaca, in Cyprus, the advice of the sale stating "cost, freight, and insurance to be paid by us"—that is to say, by the Calcutta firm. Owing to the plague in India, the authorities at Port Said where the sacks were to have been transferred to a steamer for Larnaca, would not allow them to be landed, and they were brought on to London. There they were put on board a steamer for the Eastern Mediterranean, and after some further difficulties and a second transhipment the merchandise at last reached its destination. Then arose the question who should bear the extra cost of freight incurred by the round about voyage and the successive transhipments? The seller contended that having, put the goods on board at Calcutta in proper condition and paid the insurance premium and the freight to Larnaca, his responsibility ceased. The buyer held that the acceptance of the "C. I. F." terms imposed upon the seller the responsibility of discharging all the actual expense of freight to the port of destination, Larnaca. The dispute was referred to arbitration in Liverpool, and, as the arbitrators were unable to agree, the umpire settled the matter by giving his award in favour of the seller, thus throwing upon the buyer the unforeseen extra cost of freight. It would be interesting to know if any similar cases have occurred before and how they were decided. According to this award, it appears that, when merchandise is sold on "C.I.F." terms, the seller is discharged from all further liability as soon as he has shipped it in good order and paid for freight and insurance, even though the stipulated rate of freight should be subsequently found insufficient by reason of a diversion of the cargo. But is that the generally understood meaning of "C.I.F." terms?

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

### COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, DEC. 6.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady.
Surats quiet.
Good Bhownugger 4 16-32.
The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.
2 3-4 per cent. Consols........................ 97 13-16
3 per cent. Rentes ............................. 101 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan................ 108 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers ............... 64 1-4
Bar Silver .......................................... 29 13-16

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—Total Bullion £31,200,000, Decrease £700,000; Public Deposits £5,900,000, Decrease £1,900,000; Other Deposits £40,900,000, Increase £900,000; Other Securities £29,900,000, Decrease £800,000; Notes and Gold £19,500,000, Decrease £1,000,000. The Bank's Reserve is 42 per cent. of the Liabilities.

### STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, DEC. 6.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Maclean arrived here from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta this morning.

PLYMOUTH DEC. 6.

The P. and O. S. N. Co's. steamer Egypt arrived here this afternoon.

The German East Africa Line steamer Sultan arrived at Zanzibar from Bombay on the 6th inst.

The Austrian Lloyds s. s. Trieste left Calcutta for Bombay on the morning of the 7th instant and is expected here on the 18th instant.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Imperator from Bombay to Trieste arrived at Aden on the afternoon of the 6th instant.

### BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

| | Shares. | Amount. | Paid-up. | Last Half Yearly Divid. | Cash Rate. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| INDIAN BANKS. | | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Bank of Bombay | 20,000 | Rs. 500 | all | 10 p. c. 2 bon. | 1270 |
| Bank of Bengal | 40,000 | 00 | all | 10 pr. ct. | 1,290 |
| Bank of Madras | 10,000 | 500 | all | 10 pr. ct. | 1,020 |
| Commercial Bank of India | 10,000<br>15,000 | 100 | 100<br>75 | nil | 66 |
| EXCHANGE BANKS. | | | | | |
| Agra | 1,00,000 | £6 | all | 3 pr. ct. | |
| Charter Bank | 40,060 | £20 | £20 | 10 pr. ct. | £291- |
| Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation | 80,000 | dol. 125 | all | £1-10-( | |
| National Bank of India | 40,600 | £25 | £12 1-2 | 8 pr. ct. | |

MISCELLANEOUS.

| | | | | Half yearly | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alcock Ashdown | 1,750 | 100 | 100 | dv Rs10 | 195xd |
| Back Bay Baths | 500 | 50 | 50 | 12 | 35 |
| Badham Pile | 5,000 | 100 | 100 | 12 pr ct | 155 |
| Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation | 1,000 | 2,500 | 500 | dvd 450 | 6,875 |
| Do. New Issue. | 500 | 375 | 625 | dvd 112½ | 1,76 |
| Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld. | 1,250 | 00 | 100 | dvd 4 | ?0 |
| Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld. | 400 | 500 | 500 | 5 pr ct | 5 |
| Bombay Flour Mill | 000 | 500 | 500 | 55 | 725 |
| Deccan Paper Mills | 1,000 | 500 | 500 | 5 pr ct | 20 |
| Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills | 500 | 200 | 200 | dvd Rs 8 | 169 |
| Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld. | 2,000 | 250 | 250 | 9 p 16 | 520 |
| Empire of India Life A. Co., Ld | 292 | 500 | 50 | ... | 56 |
| Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn. | 5,000 | 00 | 10 | 10 pr. ct. | 15 |
| John Roberts & Co | 1,500 | 100 | 100 | 10 pr. ct. | 175 |
| Kemp & Co. | 4,000 | 200 | 175 | 21 | 355 |
| Kurrachee Landing | 500 | 500 | 300 | 0 | 183 |
| Marcks & Co., Ld. | 4,000 | 100 | 100 | dvd Rs15 | 160 |
| Napier Hotel Co | 2,000 | 100 | 1 | 9 pr. ct. | 25 |
| Napier Foundry | 1,000 | 100 | 0 | ... | 60 |
| Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance | 5,000 | 200 | 0 | 12 pr. ct. | 131 |
| Phillips & Co. Ld. | 4,000 | 100 | 50 | Nil | 30 |
| Port Canning Co. | 6,000 | 000 | 100 | 25 | 470 |
| Soundy & Co | 1,000 | 100 | 1,000 | 5 | 2½xd |
| Treacher & Co. | 2,000 | 500 | | 50 | 1000 |
| Thacker & Co. | 1,500 | 100 | | dvd Rs 8 | 155 |
| Telephone Co. | ,200 | 251 | 10 | 1¼ | 27¼ |

PRESS COMPANIES.

| | | | | Yearly. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Akbar | 200 | 1,250 | 1,250 | 125 | 1,300x |
| Albert Ginning Co. | 100 | 500 | all | 18 pr. ct. | 41 |
| Albert (Kurrachee) | 200 | 1,100 | 1,100 | Rs. 80 | 800 |
| Bellary | 167 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dv Rs 20 | 160xd |
| Bhownugger City Press & Manfg. Co. Ld | 550 | 250 | 250 | 25 | 275 |
| Bombay Cotton | 1,000 | 125 | 125 | Nil. | 65 |
| Breulse Cawnpore Press Co., Ld | 500 | 200 | 200 | dvd R30 | 165 |
| Broach City Press Co., Ld | 600 | 200 | 200 | dv Rs 20 | 200xd |
| Colaba | 500 | 1,880 | 1,880 | dvd Rs 15 | 310 |
| East India | 350 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 125 | 1,325 |
| English Press and Manfg | 400 | 200 | ... | dvd Rs 9 | 60 |
| Fort | 150 | 8,300 | 500 | dvd Rs20 | 650 |
| French | 300 | 500 | 505 | dvd Rs40 | 425 |
| Harvey and Sabapathy | 450 | 450 | 500 | dvd Rs35 | 340x |
| Hingoli Press Co., Ld | 700 | 100 | 100 | Rs 17 | 135 |
| Khangaum | 240 | 450 | 450 | dvd Rs 80 | 460 |
| Bahuva Press Co., Ld. | 300 | 200 | all | 15 pr. ct. | 22 |
| Ahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld | 300 | 500 | 500 | 53 | 55 |
| Mercantile | 600 | 125 | 125 | dvd Rs 5 | 424 |
| Mofussil Co | 125 | 400 | 400 | dvd Rs33 | 397 1-2xd |
| Munmar M. | 000 | 250 | all | dvd Rs20 | 400 |
| New Berar | 00 | 500 | 500 | dvd Rs50 | 520 |
| New Indian | 00 | 125 | 125 | dv Rs12½ | 150 |
| Prince of Wales | 100 | 500 | 00 | 20 | 1,5 |
| Sabapathy (Bellary) | 500 | 500 | 70 | 30 | 300xd |
| Sassoon | 300 | 600 | 500 | 20 | 340xd |
| Sind and Punjab Co. | 100 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 125 | 585 |
| Sind | 400 | 2,000 | 750 | 20 | 1900 |
| Sorab Woollen Mills | 200 | 250 | 250 | Nil. | 315 |
| Surat City Press Co., Ld | 37 | 200 | all | 1 | |
| Volkart | ... | 000 | — | Rs 80 | 1000xd |

### EXCHANGE

| | Terms. | Rate |
|---|---|---|
| London Banks | On demand | 1s. 4d. |
| Do. do. | Telegraphic | 1s. 3 31-32d. |
| Do. do. | 3 Months sight | 1s. 4 7-32d. |
| Do. do. | 4 Do. do. | 1s. 4 1-16d. |
| Do. do. | 6 Do. do. | 1s. 4 3-8d. |
| Do. Documents | 3 Do. do. | 1s. 4 15-32d. |
| Do. do | 6 Do. do. | 1s. 4 21-32d. |
| Do., Credit | 3 Do. do. | 1s. 4 7-16d. |
| Do. do. | 6 Do. do. | 1s. 4 3-8d. |
| Francs | 3 Do. do. | 172½ |
| Do. | 6 Do. do. | 1-49-3-4 |
| Calcutta | At sight | |
| Do | 60 days' do. | 100 1-16 |
| Madras | At sight | |
| Do. | 30 days do. | |
| China | 30 days | |

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Three and a-half per cent Reduced ... 97-7
Municipal per cent. Debenture Loans 115
New French Loan 5 per cent. 1872 ... ...
City of Paris Loan...............
Four per cent. Port Trust Bond .........12-8

## BOMBAY.

### TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 22m. Sun sets, 5h. 23m. High water, 0-27m., 0-17a. Low water, 6-23m., 6-1a.
First Extra Race Meeting.
Christmas Sale, Town Hall.
Royal Bombay Yacht Club Races.
B. V. R. Field-Day.
B. V. A. Parade.
P. and O. s. s. Peninsular, with the English Mails of the 23rd November, due to arrive at 8 a.m.

### TO-MORROW.

Sun rises, 6h. 22m. Sun sets, 5h. 23m. High water, 1-7m., 1-3a. Low water, 7-6m., 6-39a.m.
Bombay Hunt, Meet Parla.

PARSEE CYCLING CLUB.—Members meet at the Club Tent, at 6-30 a.m., sharp, to-morrow, for a run to Trombay, via Vellard and Kohinoor Mills and back.

SUNKERSETT CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated in this dispensary during the last month was 1891, of these 410 were new admissions, consisting of 180 males, 135 females, and 95 children. The average daily attendance was 70·03.

A MILL-HAND STRIKE.—Three hundred and twenty-five operatives of the Indo-China Mill at Sewree, struck work on Thursday noon, in consequence of a reduction made in their wages. But on being informed that they would forfeit all the wages due to them for striking work without due notice, the strikers returned to work at 3 p.m. The operatives were quiet throughout and in no way rowdy.

A NEW MOTOR QUADRI-CYCLE.—At Messrs. Vatcha Brothers' Girgaum Cycle Depot one of the latest Motor Quadri-Cycles is to be seen. It was made in England and the machine is called the "Royal Indian." It is worked by a dry battery and Petrol oil. The firm has also on view Edison's latest kerosine arc lamp which burns only kerosine oil, and with the assistance of any ordinary mantle gives a brilliant, white light like an electric arc lamp.

DADAR CHURCH.—The Very Rev. Dr. Henriques, the parish-priest of the Church of Salvacao, has arranged that mission-sermons shall be preached in his church both in English and Marathi. The mission will begin on Sunday evening and will conclude on the 16th instant. The service in the mornings and evenings will be at seven. The Marathi sermon will be in the mornings by Rev. Fr. Syqueira and the Very Rev. W. Wallrath, S. J., will preach in English in the evenings. After the services the Benediction of the Most Blessed Sacrament will be given.

A CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.—On Thursday evening, Kowlasar Paulaka, a coachman, in the employ of one Haji Ebrahim Haji Sumar, of Kolsa Mohalla, was mounting the coach-box of his master's carriage, when the horse took fright and bolted along Memonwada Road, throwing the coachman down and collided with a steam roller, standing on that road. The shafts of the carriage broke and the horse was secured by townsmen after it had gone for some distance. The damage to the carriage was estimated at Rs. 50. Four Municipal oil-lamps near the steam roller were smashed.

FATAL INJURY TO A CART-DRIVER.—A coroner's inquiry was held yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, on the body of Dhondoo Yessoo, a bullock cart-driver, aged twenty-five years, who resided at Parel Road. About eleven days ago deceased was at work at the Grant Road Station store-yard, loading his cart with bones from a waggon, when he accidentally trod on a piece of bone, which pierced his right heel. The bone was pulled out and the heel bled. Deceased applied some household remedies to the wound and continued to attend to his work for a few days. On Monday last, his foot became swollen and lock-jaw set in. He refused to go to a hospital, or to take any medicine. His condition grew worse and on Wednesday his wife took him to the J. J. Hospital, where he died the next day, the cause of death being tetanus. The jury returned a verdict of death from tetanus, following a wound accidentally received.

FATAL FALLS.—Mr. P. Byrne, the coroner, held an inquiry yesterday, on the Arthur Road, regarding the death of Gunpat Govind, a Hindu boy, aged about ten years. Deceased was a servant in the employ of one Luximon Hari, a flour shop-keeper of Arthur Road. About 4 o'clock, on Thursday afternoon, the boy was going up the staircase to have his meals in the room above the shop, when his foot slipped, and he fell on to the landing below. His head was fractured and he died almost on the spot. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.—Another inquest was held at Nowroji Hill 2nd Lane, by Mr. P. Byrne, the coroner, on the body of Bhagibai, a Hindu widow, aged fifty years, who resided with her son in that locality. At an early hour on Sunday morning last deceased was going down the staircase of her house when she accidentally missed a step and fell down, sustaining a fracture of her collar-bone. Her son conveyed her to the J. J. Hospital, where after her injury had been attended to brought her home. She gradually grew weak and died of exhaustion on Thursday evening. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death in accordance with the above facts.

ADVENTURE OF A HUNGARIAN.—Mr. S. J. Tellery has reported to the police that on the 30th November last, a young Hungarian, who gave his name as Hermda Keyler, came to him and stated that he had been in the British Army in South Africa, and had come down to Bombay in search of work. He further said that he was an electrician and on the strength of that statement Mr. Tellery gave him a letter, to Messrs. Jost and Company, Electricians. Subsequently he returned to Mr. Tellery and informed him that he had secured a situation at Messrs. Jost and Co. and induced him (Mr. Tellery) to make an advance to him of Rs 45. A few days after it was ascertained that the Hungarian had not been employed by Messrs. Jost and Co. and that he has disappeared. He is described as a short dark man. He speaks Hungarian, German and a little English, and has a bullet wound in one of his arms. Further inquiries elicited the facts that he came over to Bombay from Australia and has very likely gone to Calcutta where, he said, he had either friends or relations.

## AN EXTRAORDINARY CASE OF CHEATING.

AT the Mazagon Police Court yesterday afternoon, Mr. J. W. S. Dracup disposed of the case, in which Superintendent Nolan charged three Hindus, named Ramji Baloo, Ballaji Appa and Govind Hurri the first two with cheating in respect of Rs. 190, belonging to Dhakoo Yessoo, and the third accused with the abetment of the offence. The complainant is a carpenter at the B. B. and C. I. Railway Workshops at Parel and resides at Mahim. On the 3rd October last complainant and his wife, whilst having their meals, were talking about buying a gold nose-ring for their daughter. While this conversation was going on, the first accused Ramji who was a toddy-drawer, happened to pass by the hut and having overheard the conversation, informed the complainant that he knew a goldsmith who had come from Ahmedabad with a bar of gold, worth Rs. 1,200, and that he was going to part with it for half the amount. Ramji suggested complainant to avail himself of the bargain and the latter in consultation with his brother, Bheeva Yessoo, raised a sum of Rs. 190. With this amount complainant was induced by Ramji to accompany him to the Byculla Station, where he said they would meet the supposed goldsmith. From the Byculla Station, they walked to the Byculla Bridge where they saw the goldsmith (accused No. 2). After the complainant had been introduced to the latter, Ramji suggested that they should go to a lonely spot at Saukli Street. It was then about 10-30 p.m. On reaching the place, complainant counted out the money in a handkerchief and demanded the gold. Accused No. 2 struck up a match and coughed and according to pre-arrangement, there immediately appeared on the scene accused No. 3, representing a police havaldar and one Keshoo who is still at large, a policeman. They caught hold of accused Nos. 1 and 2 and said "We have you at last! We have been searching for you for the last eight days." Then turning to the complainant they said "these men are thieves and they are our prisoners now." Complainant said that they had just taken his money. No 3, who posed as a police havaldar, marched off the first two accused, saying that he was going to take them to the police station and that he would call upon the complainant at his house that night to investigate the matter. Complainant discovered the fraud the next day and reported the matter to the police. No. 1 was arrested at Gaumdevi on the same day and Nos. 2 and 3 at Madanpoora and Rs. 92-13 were recovered. Mr. S. B. Spencer, pleader, prosecuted, while the accused were defended by Messrs. Athavale and Sealy, pleaders. The magistrate sentenced all the accused to one year's rigorous imprisonment each and to pay a fine of Rs. 75 each, or in default to undergo two months' further imprisonment. If the fine was paid, a sum of Rs. 100 was ordered to be paid to complainant as compensation.

## THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

| Wards. | Plague. Attacks. | Plague. Deaths. | Deaths from all Causes. |
|---|---|---|---|
| A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Southern, Fort Northern and Esplanade | 2 | 1 | 5 |
| B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri | 0 | 3 | 21 |
| C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada | 20 | 1 | 19 |
| D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi | 0 | 0 | 7 |
| E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada | 0 | 1 | 21 |
| F Parel, Sewree and Sion | 1 | 0 | 5 |
| G Mahim and Worlee | 0 | 0 | 7 |
| Water Division | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Non-Resident and Unknown | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hospitals | 0 | 2 | 13 |
| Total | 23 | 8 | 101 |
| Total plague deaths to date | 80,344 | 66,433 | |
| Same date last year | 37 | 25 | 161 |

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produce a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant "Floriline" being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d. of all Chemists and Perfumers, Wholesale Depot 13, Farringdon Road, London, England.

## HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE TYEBJEE.)

### A POLITICAL AGENT'S RESIDENCE.

DOMINGO CAETANO FERNANDES VS. COLONEL WILLOUGHBY WRAY.

THIS was an appeal from an order of the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell who, in March last, refused to accept a plaint, presented by the appellant Mr. Fernandes, some time ago, a pleader of Kolhapur, against Colonel Wray, Political Agent of Kolhapur, for false imprisonment and malicious prosecution. Mr. Scott, instructed by Messrs. Thakurdas Dhuramsey, Cama and Hormusjee, appeared for the appellant. The Hon. Mr. Lang, Advocate General, instructed, by Mr. Smith, Government Solicitor, appeared for Colonel Wray.

At the outset, the Chief Justice asked the Advocate General if the solicitors would accept service in the event of the case being decided against him.

Mr. Lang said if the case proceeded, the solicitors who acted for Colonel Wray would accept service.

Mr. Scot: "That will satisfy us."

The Chief Justice said there was some rule by which Solicitors were allowed to undertake service.

Mr. Lang: "That is constantly done."

Mr. Scott, continuing, said that on the last occasion, the plaintiff's affidavit was considered by their Lordships to be insufficient, and he was directed to put in a further affidavit, which he had now done It was filed on the 13th November last.

Mr. Lang said he objected to certain paragraphs of the affidavit, which had nothing to do with the present application. The affidavit was affirmed on the 15th November, and the paragraphs in question contained statements about matters that had taken place before that date.

The Chief Justice said that, when the matter was adjourned for a further affidavit, the further information which their Lordship's required was on the question of residence.

Mr. Scott then read the affidavit of the plaintiff, which stated among other things that he was present in Mr. Justice Russell's Court on the 8th March last, when his attorney, Mr. Cama presented the plaint, the and when the same was rejected. The order of the court rejecting the plaint was endorsed on the plaint by his Lordship's own hand. He was a resident of Kolahpore for the last 20 years, and knew Colonel Wray. He heard from the Reverend Mr. G. W. Seiler of Kolahpore and other friends residing there that it was rumoured that Colonel Wray was contemplating going to England and did not intend to return to India. He thereupon pressed his attorneys to expedite the drafting of the plaint. In consequence of what he had heard, he went to Kolahpore in the beginning of February, and since then he had been residing there. At Kolahpore he learnt that Colonel Wray was living in Sangli and not in Kolahpore. Colonel Wray told Dr. Vator and several others that he did not like to live in Kolahpore after the result of the "Poisoning case," and that he was going to shake the dust off his feet against the place and would never return to it. He also learnt from Mr. Seiler and others that Colonel Wray's passage was engaged by the steamer of the 10th of March, and that he was going on one year's furlough on medical certificate, and did not intend to return to India. On the 27th February Colonel Wray came to Kolahpore and he learnt at the Residency Office that he had come to hand over charge to Mr. Jackson, who was then expected either on the 5th or 6th of March. He thereupon wired to his Counsel, Mr. C. H. Setalwad, to hasten to Kolahpore to lodge the plaint in the Political Agent's Court. Counsel arrived there on the 1st March, and he (the plaintiff) applied by letter to the Daftardar of the Political Agent to inform him of the hour convenient for receiving the plaint as Counsel had come to lodge the same, there being no regular hours fixed for the sittings of the court, but no reply was given or sent. Immediately after that, the Counsel and himself went with the plaint to the Political Agents' office, where he saw the Daftardar, but the latter refused to talk with them, nor would he mention any hour when he would receive the plaint, but asked him to go to the Political Agent's house. Immediately after that he sent a pre-paid telegram to Colonel Wray, but to that also no reply was given. The Counsel stopped there for another day, but as no reply was sent to the telegram, he left for Bombay, advising the plaintiff to file the plaint in Bombay, particularly because Colonel Wray according to information received, intended to stay in Bombay for a few days before leaving for England. On the 1st of March, Messrs. Ladha Ibrahim and Co's men came to Kolahpore, and commenced to make a valuation list of all the private furniture, kit and other things belonging to Colonel Wray, which Messrs Ladha Ibrahim and Co' purchased, and got them removed in two waggons on the 5th March. Colonel Wray left Kolhapore on the 6th March. Having heard that Mr. Jackson was coming to Kolhapore on the morning of the 6th March to take charge; the plaintiff left the place on the 5th March and alighted a Poona station to watch if Colonel Wray should break his journey there. As he learnt there that Colonel Wray was not breaking his journey at Poona, he came to Bombay and saw Colonel Wray alighting at the Victoria Terminus on the morning of the 7th March. He then went to his solicitors' office, and on the 8th March presented the plaint to Mr. Justice Russell. The plaint being rejected, an appeal was filed the same day. He went twice to serve the notice of appeal on Colonel Wray, and it was served on him on the 9th March by the Sheriff's bailiff in the Police Commissioner's bungalow at Malabar Hill. Colonel Wray was granted 12 months' furlough, and had since been appointed Political Agent in Cutch, the appointment to take effect from the 15th June. Colonel Wray had not returned to India.

Mr. Scott, having read the affidavit, submitted it was clear that Colonel Wray had left Kolhapore for good. He was in Bombay for three days prior to his sailing for Europe, and the plaint was filed during his residence in Bombay. The filing of the plaint was the institution of proceedings under section 48. The case was governed by section 12 of the Letters Patent, and the various cases decided in England and India showed distinctly that the court had jurisdiction in the present case to entertain the plaint, as Colonel Wray was in Bombay for three days when the plaint was presented. The words of clause 12 were clear and gave the court jurisdiction to entertain the plaint.

Mr. Lang asked their lordships to bear in mind the facts stated in Colonel Wray's affidavit. The latter stated that he was employed in Government service, and was granted a year's furlough on medical certificate to proceed home. He left Kolhapore under the leave granted to him by Government, and consequently Goverment had not removed him from his residence at Kolhapur. It was stated that Wray had sold his furniture through Ludha Ebraim and Co., but that fact alone did not prove that he had left his residence at Kolhapur.

Mr. Justice Tyebjee: If he at all returned to Kolhapur, it must be under new orders from Government.

Mr. Lang: I do'nt know that, but certain officers have alien on their appointments.

The Chief Justice: Was Mr. Jackson appointed to act for Colonel Wray?

Mr. Lang said Mr. Jackson's appointment was an acting one, and after giving over charge, Colonel Wray was leaving Kolhapur to proceed home. He had four ways open to him to proceed home, and according to the plaintiff's contention, he was liable to be sued in any place he was found. Counsel submitted that a man on furlough under the orders of Government could not be held to have left his place of residence at the place at which he was last serving Government.

The Chief Justice: The evidence here is that he does not intend to return to the place.

Mr. Lang said that, at the time the plaint was filed, Government did not intend to remove Colonel Wray from his post at Kolahpur. His posting to Cutch was by a subsequent order of Government; and till that order was issued, Colonel Wray must be held to reside at Kolahpur, and nowhere else.

The Chief Justice: You now say that he resides at Kolahpur?

Mr. Lang: He could not be said to reside at Kolahpur from the date he was posted to Cutch by Government.

The Chief Justice: Then does he reside now at Cutch?

Mr. Lang: He now resides somewhere in Europe.

The Chief Justice: That is not his permanent place of residence. Why was he not sued at Kolhapur.

Mr. Lang: I don't know that.

Mr. Justice Tyebjee remarked that the reason why he was not sued at Kolahpore was not difficult to guess.

Mr. Lang submitted that the only question in the case was whether Col. Wray could be sued in any place where he was found after leaving Kolahpore for Europe.

Colonel Wray had proceeded on a year's furlough with the sanction of Government, and it did not lie with Colonel Wray to say that he would not return to Kolahpore at the expiration of his leave unless he retired from service. The affidavit only stated that there was a rumour that Colonel Wray was not coming back to India. When Colonel Wray was in Bombay for three days he was on leave, and the selling of his effects did not necessarily mean that he had abandoned his place of residence. The selling of his effects might mean that he particularly wished to have some more money in his hands to enjoy. The house he lived in was not at all abandoned by him. It was a Government house, and would be taken up by him again from his successor on his return to Kolahpore.

The Chief Justice said that it must be conceded that if he had left his residence at Kolahpore, he was likely to be sued in the place where he was found.

Mr. Lang said he had not abandoned his residence at Kolahpore.

The Chief Justice said it was so stated in the affidavit that he was not going to return.

Mr. Lang: It was not so stated in the first affidavit.

The Chief Justice: The first affidavit is much stronger.

Mr. Lang contended that it was clear that Colonel Wray was not ordered by Government at the time the plaint was filed to go anywhere from Kolahpore.

Mr. Justice Tyebji said that Colonel Wray had given up his residence, and he might take up the place on his return.

Mr. Lang submitted that a man going on leave with the sanction of Government could not be said to have lost his residence, and consequently the court had no jurisdiction in the case.

The Chief Justice, in giving his decision, said that in the present case the plaintiff had filed a suit to recover Rs. 10,000 as damages for malicious prosecution against Colonel Wray. The plaint was presented on the 8th March before Mr. Justice Russel, who held that the court had no jurisdiction and dismissed the plaint. What was the doubt raised in the mind of Mr. Justice Russel upon the question of residence, he (the Chief Justice) did not know. There was nothing in the body of the plaint to show that the defendant was residing at Malabar Hill, but there was sufficient in the heading to show that he was living in Bombay at the time. In a case of that kind, the plaint ought to contain the place of residence. The only question was whether the court had jurisdiction under clause 12 of Letters Patent. Colonel Wray was the Political Agent of Kolahpore, and held that office until the evening of the 6th March last. He gave up the charge of his office to Mr. Jackson arrived in Bombay on the 7th of the month. On the 8th the plaint presented, and Colonel Wray remained in Bombay till the morning of the 10th and left for Europe. The question they had to determine was whether the period of four days during which Colonel Wray was in Bombay was sufficient to satisfy the Court that he was within the jurisdiction of the Court. Ordinarily it could not be said that a man coming to Bombay for a few days was dwelling there, because he had a deweling place elsewhere "Prima facie" a man might be said to be dwelling in a place where he was found, and it was open to him to show that he was living elsewhere. The question was whether Colonel Wray had a permanent dwelling place at Kolhapore? The evidence was that Colonel Wray had given up such a residence, and at the time the plaint was filed he was staying in Bombay. There was ample time for the defendant to show that he had not given up his residence, and what his intention was about returning. It was impossible for him to come to any other conclusion than to say that Colonel Wray had no permanent residence at Kolhapore at the time. His lordship accordingly reverse the order of the lower court and allowed the plaint to be filed, costs of the application to be made costs in the cause.

Mr. Justice Tyabji concurred with the Chief Justice.

## THE NATIVE PRESS.

### LORD AND LADY NORTHCOTE

Touching Lord Northcote's recent utterances during his tour in Sind, the "Indian Spectator" says: Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Northcote seem to have set before themselves as the highest object of their Indian career, the union of hearts. We referred, in our last issue, to the touching terms in which the Governor declared at Karachi that there was nothing nearer or dearer to his or to Lady Northcote's heart than the bringing ever closer and closer together the several classes of her Majesty's subjects in this country. His Excellency's speech at Jacobabad glowed with the same feeling.

### FINANCIAL PROSPERITY OF BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

The "Indian Spectator" is of opinion that the financial prosperity of the Bombay Municipality is not so great as might at first sight appear from the Commissioner's Budget. Our contemporary remarks:—The changes introduced in the income side of the Municipal Budget, in the Standing Committee, are in the right direction. There has been an additional remission of over a lakh of revenue, and it has been distributed so as to afford the maximum of relief to the poorest class of rate-payers. The water-rate has been retained at 4 per cent, and instead of the proposed reduction in the duty on ghee, the duties on grain and firewood have been reduced as recommended by the Commissioner. From the opening statement, we learn that the actual financial prosperity of the Municipality is not exactly represented by the figures of the cash balances. There was in the last year, an abnormal revenue from Town Duties, a good portion of which, nearly 3 lakhs, is expected to go out in the current year in the shape of refunds on exports. The large sum of Rs. 10,60,024, moreover, was contributed from current revenue towards plague expenditure, and has been treated as a "recoverable advance." It may possibly prove irrecoverable in the end, if plague expenditure continues, and it is not found feasible or convenient to finance it by loans.

### LADY PASSENGERS BY TRAMCARS.

The "Kaiser-i-Hind" thinks it is high time the Tramway Company should make some special arrangement for ladies in their cars. Our contemporary adds: In the morning about 9 till 11, and in the evening from about 5 to 6-30 when the traffic is the greatest, intending passengers have some times to wait for a considerable while before they succeed in securing seats; and naturally a lot of inconvenience is the result. Therefore, it can be easily imagined what greater inconvenience it would be for intending lady passengers to be kept waiting, specially during the monsoon. We think the suggestion made in some of our daily contemporaries about reserving one whole bench in each car for lady passengers ought to meet with favour from the company. As pointed out, it would certainly be more economical for the company to reserve one bench for ladies in each car.

### MHE INDIAN LEGISLATIVE COUNCILS.

Speaking of the Viceroy's Tinnevelly speech, in which congratulatory reference was made to the Indian Legislative Councils, the "Rast Goftar" writes: Much has been said in praise and dispraise of the enlarged Councils, and the uses which the native members of these assemblies and their constituencies have made till now, of the privileges given them under Lord Cross's Act of 1892. Lord Curzon said that "so far as he had had the opportunity of testing the work of these Councils, whether it be the Supreme Legislative Council over which he had the honour to preside, or the Provincial Councils, he had formed a very favourable estimate of the earnestness and ability with which they examine the various subjects that come under their notice, and of the great assistance that they render to Government in the task of Indian administration." This is worth having, both because of the high position the speaker holds, to-day, and because, as he reminded his hearers, it was he who had the privilege of conducting the Act through the House of Commons. These words of Lord Curzon will for long be gratefully remembered in India, inasmuch as it is a testimony, declaring that, whatever disappointment it may have, caused to superficial observers of our legislative system, and to captious critics of native politicians, the statesman, who was in a great measure responsible for this Act and who had to pilot it through the House of Commons, has not, after a personal knowledge of the working of it, found any reason to regret his advocacy of it.

The "Indu Prakash" observes:—India will gratefully note the eulogistic terms in which Lord Curzon referred to the newly formed Legislative Councils, modelled as they are on an Act which he had to carry through the House of Commons. Lord Curzon expressed his sense of the valuable help in advice, these Councils gave and the ability and earnestness, the members evinced in discussing the questions at issue.

### ONE IN THREE HUNDRED MILLIONS.

Writing about the unveiling of the portrait of Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, late M. P., in the hall of the Framji Cowasji Institute, the "Gujerati" states: The Hon. Mr. Justice Ranade, who performed the ceremony of unveiling the portrait treated the meeting to a speech which a well-known citizen of Bombay described to us as being the best that he has ever heard from the speaker's lips. Unfortunately the whole of it has not been reported. Mr. Ranade approached the consideration of Mr. Dadabhoy's life-long labours from a wide historical standpoint. In his younger days, Mr. Dadabhoy was described by one of those who knew him as the promise of India. His career has more than fulfilled that promise. Another gentleman, said Mr. Ranade, expressed the opinion that there could be one such man in a million or according to a third one in three hundred million. Even these estimates have been justified by the course of his remarkable career.

The "Native Opinion" observes:—The ceremony of unveiling the portrait of Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji in the Framji Cowasji Hall on Saturday evening was grand and impressive. The Hall was crowded to suffocation. The proceedings were short and just enough for the purpose. The President's speech, was worthy of the occasion, and will undoubtedly be remembered as one of his great efforts. Mr. Justice Ranade paid a just and well-deserved tribute to the Grand Old Man of India and answered the calumnies with which he has been often assailed during his long life. The story of the portrait as given in Mr. Wacha's report will ever be remembered as a curiosity of Bombay. It well illustrates one of the fits of awakened conscience which the people of Bombay are often prone to exhibit

## CUSTOMS CIRCULAR.

CUSTOMS Circular No. XVIII of 1900 reads:—

To the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Financial Department.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 1544 T. F, dated the 3rd October 1900, asking for a decision on the question whether certain roling rings and piston rod packing rings imported by Messrs. Heatley and Gresham, Agents in Calcutta for the Vacuum Brake Company, Limited, should be admitted free of import duty under No. 14 of Schedule IV of the Indian Tariff Act, VIII of 1894.

2. In reply I am to say that the rolling rings and piston road packing rings used in the cylinders of the automatic vacuum brake are articles specially manufactured to very accurate dimentions for their respective special purposes, and may be considered as indispensable component parts which are ready to go direct into their proper places. Though possibly they might in certain cases be utilised for other purposes, it appears to the Government of India very doubtful if they could reasonably be considered capable of being so utilised. Certainly they would not be so used to any extent, and the probability is that they would never be so used until they were worn out in the course of use as part of a vacuum brake and thus rendered unfit for their lagitimate purpose.

3. These articles may, therefore, be admitted free of duty as component parts of machinery.

## THE SEASON OUTLOOK IN MADRAS.

THE following is the Board of Revenue's telegraphic summary for the week ending the 1st instant:—"No rain except moderate showers in the Southern Districts and some light showers in Trichinopoly and South Arcot. Water-supplies are generally adequate except in parts of the Deccan, Carnatic and Central Districts. Sowing and planting continue especially under irrigation and in Southern Districts. Standing crop is thriving generally, but some needs rain in the Carnatic, Deccan and Central Districts. Harvest of early crops continues with a good yield. Pasture and fodder are sufficient. Cattle is good; prices are almost stationary in the Circars; slightly easier in the Deccan, South and West Coast; and slightly dearer in the Carnatic and Central Districts; rates everywhere being exceedingly high. General prospect is favourable, except in parts of the Carnatic and some portions of the Central and Deccan adjoining, where the failure of November rain has left the tanks very empty."

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## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Clan Line steamer Clan Murray, 3,120 tons, Captain S Beer, will sail to-day for Calcutta in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Onda, 3,409 tons, Captain F Sheldrick, will sail to-day for Calcutta in ballast.

THE steamer Sirius, 1,290 tons, Captain C Brauth, sailed yesterday for Antwerp, &c., with a general cargo.

THE Hall Line steamer Worsley Hall, 2,238 tons, Captain J Black, sailed yesterday for Karachi, with a general cargo.

THE City Line steamer City of Lucknow, 2,370 tons Captain D Morrison, will sail to-day for Karachi, with the same bottom cargo.

THE Wilson Line steamer Mikado, 2,306 tons, Captain J Ward, sailed yesterday for Antwerp and Hull via Karachi, with a general cargo and Mr M Rolland as a passenger.

THE Florio-Rubattino S N Co's steamer Bisagno, 1,509 tons, Captain M Dante, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hongkong, 13th November, with a general cargo, and 10 deck passengers.

THE steamer Baku Standard, 2,375 tons, Captain H Tucker, arrived in harbour on Thursday evening from Batoum, 7th November, via Karachi, with a cargo of 2,900 tons petroleum in bulk.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Pachumba, 514 tons, Captain R J Rickford, arrived in harbour on Thursday evening from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo, 23 cases opium, 102 horses, and the following passengers:—Brig. General Blaksley and staff, 1 officer, and 1 native clerk, Mrs Bamber, Mrs David, friend and infant, 11 natives and 70 deck.

### VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—DECEMBER 7.

| Vessel. | Ton. | Capt. | Destination. | Date. | Agent |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tenasserim |  | Greet |  |  | Receiving Hulk |
| Magdala |  | Greet |  |  | Turret-ship |
| Abyssinia |  | Greet | Wet Basin |  | Turret-ship |
| Plassy |  |  |  |  | Torpedo Catcher |
| Assaye |  | Coates |  |  | Torpedo Catcher |
| Sphinx |  | Phillips |  |  | Royal Navy |
| Tientsin | 2555 | Daniel |  | 5-12 | P & O Co |
| Pekin | 2522 | Hayward |  |  | P & O Co |
| Foreric | 2591 | White |  |  | M M & Co |
| Culna | 1464 | Hill |  |  | M M & Co |
| Robert Irvine | 2331 | MacKay |  |  | Ralli Bros |
| Aurora | 1836 | Green |  |  | A Montochoffe |
| Barawa | 231 | Jaffer |  |  | M M & Co |
| Oriental | 3085 | Jephson |  |  | P & O Co |
| Nairung | 2862 | Edge |  |  | T Morrison & Co |
| Clan Murray | 3121 | Beer |  |  | F Muir & Co |
| Onda | 3409 | Sheldrick |  |  | M M & Co |
| Vauxhall | 2346 | Chandler |  |  | M M & Co |
| Venus | 2312 | Whitton |  |  | M M & Co |
| Bethynie | 1060 | Baulle |  |  | K N & Co |
| Baku Standard | 2375 | Tucker |  |  |  |
| Pachumba | 514 | Rickford |  |  | M M & Co |

### VESSELS IN DOCKS.—DECEMBER 7.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

| Shed. | Vessel. | Ton. | Capt. | Destination | Date.* | Agent |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A | Mikado | 2306 | Ward | Havre & Antwerp | 7-12 | F Muir & Co |
| C | King Arthur | 1047 | Hannah |  |  | B & P S N Co |
| E | Cy of Lucknow | 2370 | Morrison | Karachi | 8-12 | F F & Co |
| H&J | Castleventry | 1915 | Laing |  |  | M M & Co |
| K | Kagoshima Maru | 4370 | Murae | Japan | 13-12 | N Y Kaisha |
| N | Rheinfels | 1773 | Dowers | Hamburg | 16-12 | Glade & Co |
| Q | Bombay | 2049 | Fraser | Havre | 14-12 | J M & Co |

HARBOUR WALL.

| Vessel. | Ton. | Capt. | Destination | Date.* | Agent |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ponani | 552 | Fukeer | Bhownagar | 8-12 | Shepd & Co |
| Bahaduri | 829 | Ahamed | Karachi | 8-12 | Do |
| Satrunji | 547 | Ahmed | Goa | 7-12 | Do |

VICTORIA DOCK.

| Shed. | Vessel. | Ton. | Capt. | Destination. | Date.* | Agent |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3 | R Rubattino | 3014 | Saporite | Genoa | 15-12 | G Delaya |
| 4 | Bisagno | 1509 | Maganzini | China | 17-12 | G Delaya |
| 5 | Sheikh | 2828 | Jones | London | 15-12 | K N & Co |
| 7 | C Cumming | 3108 | Muller | Calcutta | 9-12 | F M & Co |
| 10 | Adelina Patti | 1989 | Sinclair | Marseilles | 15-12 | M M & Co |
| 12 | Persia | 4199 | Wheler | London | 15-12 | P & O Co |
| 16 | Booldana | 2860 | McChellord | Repairing |  | M M & Co |

HARBOUR WALL.

| Vessel. | Ton. | Capt. | Destination | Date.* | Agent |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Kola | 497 | Robertson | Karachi | 8-12 | M M & Co |

*Probable date of departure.

### ARRIVALS.

| Dec. | Vessel. | Commander. | From |
|---|---|---|---|
| 6 | Pachumba s | Rickford | Busreh, Nov 23. |
|  | Baku Standard s | Tucker | Batoum, Nov 7. |
|  | Bisagno s | Dante | Hongkong, Nov 13. |
|  | R Rubattino s | Saporite | Genoa, Nov 18. |

### DEPARTURES.

| Dec. | Vessel. | Commander. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 7 | Aurora s | Green | Calcutta. |
|  | Worsley Hall s | Black | Karachi. |
|  | Sirius s | Brauth | Antwerp, &c. |
|  | Mikado s | Ward | Hull via Karachi. |

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Clan Murray, Beer, for Calcutta.
" Onda, Sheldrick, for Calcutta.
" City of Lucknow, Morrison, for Karachi.

*The steamer Bisagno, for China, began to load yesterday.

## BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 8th December.

1. The Corps will parade at the Corps Club, Apollo Bunder, to-day, at 4 p.m. sharp, and proceed to Colaba North Fort to continue the Annual Gun Target practice. Dress—Drill Order without arms, putties to be worn. No. 1 Sub-division of each Company is detailed for first relief, and the remaining will parade for 6 inch B L and 10 inch R M L Gun Drill.

2. No. 3 Company will parade at the Corps Club Apollo Bunder to-day, at 2 p.m. sharp, and proceed to Colaba North Fort to commence the Annual Gun Target Practice.

3. A pair-horse brake will leave Byculla Bridge to-day at 3-45 p.m., to convey members of No. 2 Company to Gun Target practice at Colaba North Fort.

By Order,
C. C. KERNICK, Lieut.,
Actg. Adjutant, B. V. A.

NOTICE.

A promenade Concert will be held in the B V A Club Rooms at 8-30 p.m. to entertain No. 3 Company to which Members are invited to bring their friends and music.

The Annual Club Cinderella will be held on Monday December 31st. The attention of members is specially directed to the notice posted at the Club.

## BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR J. POLLEN, COMMANDING, B.V. R.

Bombay, 8th December.

1. The Regiment will parade at the Matunga G. I. P. Railway Station, at 4 p.m., to-day (Saturday), the 8th instant, for a Field-Day.

(1) Dress—Field day order, viz, same as Drill order except that Helmet fittings will not be worn.

(2) A special train will leave Victoria Terminus, Musjid, Mazagon, Byculla, Parel and Dadur Stations. Members travelling from other stations by the B. B. & C. I. Railway will pay their own fares which will be refunded.

2. E Company (Cyclist) will parade on Tuesday next the 11th instant, for night manœuvres. Fall in at Sir Richard Temple's Statue, at 8-30 p.m. Byculla Members at Hornby Vellard at 8-45 p.m.

Dress—Drill Order with Forage Caps.

The Company will proceed with the Battalion from Victoria Terminus, to-day (Saturday) the 8th instant.

3. Leave of absence has been granted to No. 4753 Vo A D E Gillespie, A Company from the 28th November to the 28th of February 1900.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

## HIGH COURT.—DECEMBER 8.

Before the Hon'ble the CHIEF JUSTICE.
After Contested Chamber Work.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Commercial Cause.

687-00—Madhowjee V—Ludha Keshav vs Laljee Doongersey and another—Tyabjee D and Co—Part heard.

## BOMBAY FIRST EXTRA MEETING.

FIRST DAY SATURDAY DECEMBER, 8.
TIME AND ORDER OF RUNNING.

| Race | P.M. |
|---|---|
| 1st Race—The Midget Plate | 3-10 |
| 2nd Race—The Novice Plate | 3-35 |
| 3rd Race—The Maiden Arab Plate | 4-0 |
| 4th Race—The Colonials | 4-35 |
| 5th Race—The country Bred Plate | 4-50 |
| 6th Race—The December Stakes | 5-20 |

By kind permission of the officer commanding and the officers of the 21st Bombay Infantry their Band will play during the afternoon.

A special Train leaves:—

| | Local Time P.M. |
|---|---|
| Colaba | 2-30 |
| Church Gate | 2-35 |
| Grant Road | 2-46 |
| Arrives at Mahaluxmi | 2-51 |

HORSES STRUCK OUT.

The Colonials—Life and Drum and Lola.
The December Stakes—Ardent and Oriental.
The Novice Plate—Tourist.
The Midget Plate—Orphan, Discounr and Magistrate.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

## RAILWAY RETURNS.

### B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 20th October 1900, on 461 miles open.

| | Coaching Traffic Receipts. | Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts. | Other Earnings (Estimated.) | Total Earnings. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Total Traffic for the week | 1,04,000 | 1,56,000 | 4,000 | 2,64,000 |
| Or per mile of Railway | 226 | 338 | 9 | 573 |
| For previous 15 weeks of half-year | 13,74,928 | 27,51,228 | 38,830 | 41,64,986 |
| Total for 16 weeks | 14,78,928 | 29,07,228 | 42,830 | 44,28,986 |
| Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year | 91,056 | 2,32,630 | 1,634 | 3,25,320 |
| Per mile of Ry. do. | 198 | 505 | 3 | 796 |
| Total to corresponding date do. | 13,92,283 | 31,86,107 | 28,399 | 46,06,849 |

Decrease for the week ............ Rs. 61,320
Do. to date ............ „ 1,77,803

### PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 20th October 1900, on 17·28 miles open.

| | Coaching Traffic Receipts. | Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts. | Other Earnings (Estimated.) | Total Earnings |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Total traffic for the week | 400 | 200 | ... | 600 |
| Or per mile of Railway | 23 | 12 | ... | 35 |
| For previous 15 weeks of half-year | 5,192 | 2,058 | 27 | 7,277 |
| Total for 16 weeks | 5,592 | 2,258 | 27 | 7,877 |
| Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year | 458 | 439 | 2 | 899 |
| Per mile of Ry. do. | 37 | 25 | .. | 52 |
| Total to corresponding date do. | 6,408 | 4,138 | 39 | 10,585 |

Decrease for the week ............ Rs. 299
Do. to date ............ „ 3,708

## THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(*Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.*)

CONTENTS:—

1-2 ADVERTISEMENTS.
3 CONTENTS—HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.
4-5 THE WEEK.
5 BOMBAY AND PRESIDENCY.
6 H. E. The Governor's Tour.
7 The City of Palaces—Investiture of the New Raj Saheb of Dhrangadhra.
8 The Mahsud Blockade—The Countess of Dufferin Fund —St. Mary's College, Bombay.
9 Calling on Sundays.
10 The Hejaz Railway—Chicago Degrees—An Armenian Appeal—The Insurance of Native Lives—Military News.
11-12-13 The Assault on a Soldier at Satara—The Records Theft Case—Scotsmen in Bombay.
13 Etymology of the English Names of Indian Perfumes.
14 The Railway Commission—The Port of Calcutta—The Famine—The Season Outlook in Madras.
15 LEADING ARTICLES: The Municipality and the Tramways—Scarcity and Crime.
16 LEADING ARTICLES: The Asiatic Society of Bengal—Hunter's History of India.
17 LEADING ARTICLES: The Conservation of Ancient Monuments—The Iron Industry in Bengal.
18 LEADING ARTICLES: New Destructive Insects—Khorassan and Seistan—Municipal Standing Committee.
19 The Corporation and the Tramways.
20 Bombay Municipal Corporation.
21 Bombay City Improvement Trust—Inventions and Designs—The City Mortality—Presidency Plague Returns.
22 SPORTING NEWS: Royal Bombay Golf Club—Royal Bombay Yacht Club—The Hon. Mr. A. F. Woodburn—Byculla Wesleyan Church.
23 Ahmedabad News—Persian Import and Road Dues—A Notable Case—The Health of Bombay.
24 Fifth Criminal Sessions—The Guzerat Revenue Inquiry—Lecture on X Rays.
25 The Frontier Demand for Rifles—Departure of R. I. M. S. Canning—" Diplomed Native Midwives "—High Court—Appellate Side—Bombay Season Reports.
26 The United Planters' Association—Bombay Command Orders—OFFICIAL GAZETTES: Bombay Government Orders—Government of India Orders—Shipping Intelligence—The In-coming Mail.
27-28 Commercial Intelligence—Bombay Market Report—Bombay Bank and Stock List—Passengers by the Homeward Mail.

## DIVINE SERVICE.

SECOND SUNDAY IN ADVENT, 9TH DECEMBER 1900.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion—(Choral.)—Merbecke.
Hymns—53, and 47 are Verum 559
5 p.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns—52, 49 and 24.
Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis—Hopkins and Tucker.
The collections are for the Cathedral schools.
Daily Matins at 6-45 a.m. and Evensong at 4-45 p.m.
Daily Holy Communion at 7-15 a.m.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, COLABA.
(Afghan Memorial Church.)

7 a.m.—Choral, Matins and Sermon (Parade Service).
Hymns—217, 51 and 52.
8 a.m.—Holy Eucharist (Plain.)
6 p.m.—Choral, Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns—531, 243 and 304.

BOWEN MEMORIAL METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.
(Apollo Bunder.)

9-45 a.m.—Sunday School.
11 a.m.—Divine Service.
5 p.m.—Childrens Service.
6 p.m.—Divine Service—Preacher, Rev. D. Osborn.
Also Prayer Meeting on Wednesday at 6 p.m.
All seats free, and strangers cordially welcomed.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

6 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
7 a.m.—Holy Eucharist (Choral).—Preacher, Rev. Father Nicholson.
10 a.m.—Children's Service.
10-45 a.m.—Matins.
6 p.m.—Evensong (Choral).—Preacher, Rev, Father Tovey.
Alms for the Poor.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

7 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Morning Prayer, Litany and Sermon by Rev. H. Mc Neill.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer, and Sermon by Rev. C. W. Thorne.

ST. NICHOLAS' (SEAMEN'S) CHURCH.
(Opposite the Main Gate of Prince's Dock.)

7 a.m.—Holy Communion.
7 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
The north door of the Church is open every day till sunset for private prayer.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
Hymns—164, 309, 322 and 324.
4-45 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.—Hymns 531, 217, 52 and 463.

Daily Service.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
5 p.m.—Evensong.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH,
(Church of Scotland.)

11 a.m.—Joint Service—Psalm 121, French 80, Hymns—101 15 and 149.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
4-30 p.m.—Young Men's Guild in the Versry.
6 p.m.—Evening Service, Psalm 130, tune 109, Hymns 13 103, 222 and 293 2nd tune,
Collection for Church Expenses,

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, PAREL.
(Madras time.)

8 a.m.— Celebration of the Holy Eucharist.
8-30 a.m.—Matins and Litany.
Hymns 50 and 47.
5-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon—Hymns 242, 251, 49 and 288.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL,

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

WESLEYAN CHURCH.
(Colaba Causeway.)

7-30 a.m.—Parade Service. Preacher, Mr. Frank Anderson —N. B. The hour of this Service is changed.
6 p.m.—Preacher. Rev, F. R. Atkis.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
8 p.m.—Social Hour.
(Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens, Byculla.)
9-30 a.m.—Preacher F. R. Atkins.
6 p.m.—Preacher, Rev. W. Seed.
7 p.m.—Sacrament of Lord, Super.

UNITED FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.
(Esplanade Bombay.)

4-30 p.m.—Sunday School and Bible Classes.
6 p.m.—Evening Service.
Hymns—180, 520, 100, Psalm 25 tune 53.
11 a.m.—Joint Service in St. Andrew's Church.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, ESPLANADE.
(Near School of Art.)

8 a.m.—Holy Communion (Choral)—Merbecke.
Hymns—50, 323, and 558.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon by the Rev. H. J. Smith, C. M. S.
Hymns—51, 168 and 49.
The offertories for church expenses.

## THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, DEC. 7.

Friday's observation show that the barometer has been steady in Sind and the adjacent districts and in Lower Burma and Tenasserim, and has risen elsewhere, the rise being slight to brisk in Upper and Central Burma, Bengal the North-Western and Central Provinces and Bombay. The pressure is fairly normal in its distribution except in parts of Gujrat, where it is in moderate defect. Winds continue north-easterly on the Coromandel Coast, but no rain has fallen in South India. Colombo has received one inch and Neemuch, Udaipur and Kotah have received a few drops of rain. Temperature has fallen rapidly in the North-Western Provinces and briskly in Bihar. It is in considerable to large defect in Lower Sind, Cutch, East Punjab, and parts of Rajputana, but is still in large to very large excess in the Central Provinces, Berar, Bombay Deccan and also in Chota Nagpur and Orissa.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON FRIDAY, THE 7TH OF DECEMBER.

SUMMARY.

There has been a brisk rise of pressure at Cawnpore, Allahabad, Delhi, Jubbulpore, Hoshangabad, Nagpur, Malegaon and Negapatam and slight changes elsewhere. Readings are highest in the north and lowest in the south. Gradients are moderately steep to slight.

Winds are westerly or north-westerly in Sind, the Pun jab, North-West Provinces and at Rajkot, Bhavnagar-Para, Masulipatam and Trichinopoly and north-easterly or south-easterly at most of the other reporting stations. The force has been fresh at Negapatam and Ahmednagar and generally light elsewher.

The variations of both the day and night temperature are large in Berar, the Central Provices, Khandesh and at Indor, the excess in the maximum temperature being from 1° to 10° and in the minimum from 6° to 16°. The highest temperature in the shade was 95° at Ratnagiri and the lowest 40° at Lahore.

Humidity changes are generally small and the skies are partially cloudy in several places.

A light shower fell at Neemuch.

The weather remains much the same as yesterday but shows a tendency to remain more or less cloudy over the greater part of the country.

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

## METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 6th December, 1900.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Barometer corrected 32 dex. Fah. | inches | 29·853 |
| Temperature of the Air | degrees | 79·0 |
| Wet Bulb Thermometer | | 71·1 |
| Dew Point | | 67·6 |
| Relative humidity of Air | | 0·685 |
| Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10) | | 2·5 |
| Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day | degrees | 86·0 |
| Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.) | | 71·9 |
| General Directions of wind* | | NNE, E, NW. |
| Movement of Wind in 24 hours* | miles | 124 |

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

## THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY NIGHT.—December 6.

| | |
|---|---|
| 10 p.m. | 77·2 |

FRIDAY—December 7.

| | |
|---|---|
| 6 a.m. | 76·1 |
| 10 a.m. | 80·5 |
| 2 p.m. | 82·9 |
| 4 p.m. | 82·6 |

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BLACKHAM—December 3, at No 68, The Mall, Umballa; the wife of Captain R J Blackham, Royal Army Medical Corps, of a daughter.

YOUNG—November 29, at Agra. the wife of J B Young, of a daughter.

## NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

# The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1900.

IN 1895 the career of an interesting personage Father Goreh, a Brahmin missionary, closed in Bombay, at the age of seventy years. His life, written by C. E. Gardner, S.S.J.E. (published by Longmans, Green and Co.), contains many extracts from his letters breathing self-sacrifice, intense enthusiasm and unwearied effort to bring the comfort of his own belief home to the hearts of those for whom he laboured. It is, perhaps, almost too fervent for a review in the columns of a lay paper. But Father Goreh from the fact that he was an Indian and worked to the end of his life in India belongs to the records of our own time. He was one of the Konkanasth Brahmins who are admittedly the cleverest of their race, generally endowed with administrative ability and fairer than the Hindus from other parts of India. He was a Brahmin by conviction as well as by ancestry, for he loved his religion and studied it devotedly. His, however, was not, we are told, a nature to take things for granted, and this he showed by becoming instead of a votary of Shiva, after whom he was called Nilakantha, a worshipper of Vishnu, whose claims to reverence he considered superior. This change was not an easy matter from the point of view of conservative Brahminism, and it must have made him many enemies. It was referred to afterwards with some force when he left the Hindu religion and adopted Christianity as a proof that his mind was vacillating, and that he was a wandering spirit in the region of belief. He himself explained that his change from Shiva's court to Vishnu's was the result of a careful study of the great Sankaracharya, who upheld Vishnu and who is considered the most orthodox Hindu authority. This shows, we think, that he had the courage of his convictions, but it hardly proves any more than his later change to Christianity that he would not take anything for granted. That is just the thing that the professors of Christianity have to do. What is faith in any supernatural teaching but confident taking for granted of what one does not understand? Nilakantha Goreh spent his early life much as all young Brahman boys do, except that as his father was a student and had removed to Benares, the son's education was pursued in this seat of learning far beyond the course usual for Brahmin youths. At twelve years of age he married Parvatibai, daughter of a Benares gentleman, but his child-wife died in her parents' house when he was still a boy. It is interesting to know that the sister of Parvatibai married the Sirdar Natu and became the mother of Bala Saheb and Tatya Sahib Natu, who were charged with sedition in Poona, and deprived for some time of their liberty and great riches, but who are now restored to their old position. A second marriage was considered necessary for Nilakantha, for what Brahman dare face death without a son to perform his funeral and subsequent *sraddha*? He had little inclination for any but a student's life, but he yielded to the entreaties of his mother and went through the ceremonies of another marriage when he was nineteen. Laksmibai Joglekar was the chosen maiden, aged seven.

It was in the bazaar in Benares that Father Goreh first stopped to listen to the preaching of Christianity. He set to work to refute it all and to silence the missionaries, and from this desire he began a controversy which ended in his abandoning Vishnu as he had abandoned Shiva. His father had become a hermit devoted to prayer and the ascetic life. The father and son were the dearest friends and fortunately in becoming a Christian, Nilakantha did not lose the affection of his Hindu parent, though he became anathema to his worldly and progressive uncle. He tried every means of persuading the young man to think better of his resolution, even going so far as to chastise his nephew and burn his books. The feeling that he was bringing disgrace not only on himself but on his family almost overpowered Nilakantha, and he promised his uncle that he would not do the deed while in his house. When he did make up what seems to the unregenerate his wavering mind, and took the final step he had to undergo in effigy the humiliating ceremony of Ghatasphot, or outcasting in its worst form. He was flung out from his Brahmin family as a broken vessel. His uncle sent his wife back to her people, for, according to Brahmin law, she was a widow. But Nehemiah—his new name, far less euphonious than Nilakantha—was determined to have her back, and the means to which he had to resort are amusing. He called in the aid of the Collector, but in vain. He then applied to the Rev. C. B. Leupolt, a pleasant, good-humoured man, who asked the mourning husband whether he should try by lawful means, or by just means. They tried what he considered the latter, and practically stole her away, though when overtaken and found, she proclaimed bravely her determination to stay with her husband. Her father had taught Laksmibai to read, during her stay with him, and before she died, she joined her husband in becoming a Christian, She lived but two years after her recovery by her husband, and left him a daughter, who was brought up by missionaries, educated in England, and is now a deaconess in Allahabad.

In 1853 Nilakantha went to England as companion to Maharajah Dhulip Singh when the latter left India with Dr. Login. The tutor was twenty-nine and the pupil in his sixteenth year. Nehemiah was enchanted with the green freshness of England, and declared that India was only fit for hermits and wanderers. The Queen granted an interview to the young Maharajah, on which occasion Dr. Login was knighted and Nilakantha was honored by her Majesty with a private audience. When asked by the Prince Consort if he intended entering the Church, he told the Prince he did not understand him, that he had been a member of the Church for eight years. The Queen observed that Sir John Login had said that the women of India were very superstitious. Prince Albert amused the pundit by saying, "So they are in this country." When in England Nilakantha could not endure the cold Church services of those severe days, he went regularly to a small Baptist Chapel in a back street. What a change to the Society he afterwards joined, the S. S. J. E. He visited Max Muller, and it sounds like rank heresy to be told that he did not think much of the Professor's Indian scholarship. The pundit from what he saw of London Christianity was sadly disappointed. He declared he wanted to go back to India. "If that is Christianity I am not a Christian." He did get leave to return after sixteen months' stay in Europe, and took up the life of an honorary teacher and catechist. He began to write in 1860, his chief work being an examination of Hindu philosophy. He came in contact continually with the serious thinkers of his time in India, and agreed with them always in a friendly and perfectly open spirit. He worked in many centres in Benares, in Mhow, Indore, Poona and Bombay, always carrying the greatest directness and simplicity into his efforts to do good to his countrymen. He loved India and Indian ways. He could not abide the desire to imitate Western manners and dress. He preached well and lectured in many places, attacking modern Rationalism with great force and fervour. He lived in native fashion, very simply and like an ascetic, spent as little as possible on himself, out of his salary of £60 a year he even returned much to the Mission Fund. In 1875 in Bombay the Padre joined the S. S. J. E. Mission and continued to be a worker in their ranks up to the time of his death. We cannot agree with the writer of Father Goreh's life that "a really thorough Hindu, such as existed in Benares when Fr. Goreh was a boy, is hardly to be found now among educated native gentlemen." There may have been a distinct falling away, whether as the result of education, enlightenment, or indifference, for some years. But beyond a doubt there has been later a revival among Hindus, and there is now a strong turn in the tide which brings many back to the old Hindu landmarks with redoubled attachment. Witness the multiplication of new temples and the enlargement of the old, with the riches that pour in to the priests. Some few may be less orthodox, but the greater number are more devoted than ever to their Hindu traditions and their gods. Father Goreh gave it as his opinion that "English education was doing immense harm to our people. It gives them much head-enlightenment, if I may use the word, and that not only leads them to see the falsehood of their own religion, but it also makes them rationalistic." It was clear that the padre came of a hermit and devout family and race, he was, in a different religion, a replica of his pious father, and worked to the last moment of his life in the spiritual cause of perfection. Nilakantha went to England to Cowley for his noviciate, but he did not care for the stay there. It is amusing to read how the Indian ascetic shrinks from the rule of life in the Cowley Fathers retreat. "Oh, those cold cells, in which one has no privacy!" he said, "that horrid English food! and then Father Benson told me to wash the floor of my cell. I told him at once I could not do it, and to send some one else. Those fathers do menial work!" Dr. Pusey whom he loved and revered lost much of Nehemiah's admiration when he tried to show the student that such work was but a prelude to better things hereafter. Yet in his own Indian land he led a life of patient self-denial and hard work, dying in 1895 of exhaustion.

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How important was the part played in famine relief by the throwing open of the forests to the people is shown by the report on the Forest Administration of the Central Provinces recently issued. Thousands of cattle were saved by the free grazing provided and the people themselves were able to freely collect the edible products for food. In this latter respect the prolific seeding of the bamboo provided a store of food for thousands of people, who were thus able to tide over several months of scarcity of other grain. The permission to freely collect wood and grass also was of great value and the Department employed famine labour to remove a larger amount of timber than usual. The total amount of timber and fuel removed was 9,669,631 cubic feet, an excess of 489,228 cubic feet over the previous year, but owing to the large free grants there was a heavy decrease in the quantity sold. The grass-cutting operations for the supply of fodder also resulted in a financial loss, but the Acting Commissioner observes that the value of the relief given is a full compensation. The scientific working of the forests on improved plans has been interfered with by the conditions of the year. In various divisions large areas of forest intended to be dealt with according to the working plans had to be left uncut. Systematic protection with fire lines and a special staff of watchers was attempted in the Northern Circle over 1,733 square miles and was successfully carried out over 1,631 square miles. In the Southern Circle an area of 2,959 square miles out of 3,004 was successfully protected. Partial protection with only fire lines was successful over 1,546,623 acres in the Northern Circle and 979,495 acres in the Southern Circle. Simple protection which consists of such safeguarding as can be effected by the ordinary staff was extended to 3,207,275 acres in the Northern Circle, 88 per cent, of which escaped burning, and in the Southern Circle to 2,965,096 acres, 68 per cent. of which was saved from fire. The drought and the throwing open of the forests to the people rendered the work of protection from fire more difficult than usual. The work of the Forest Survey Branch has progressed, 1857 square miles of detailed survey having been completed and 218 miles of new boundaries demarcated during the year in the Northern Circle, while in the Southern Circle 669 miles of new lines of demarcation were laid down. Famine labour was extensively used in certain divisions in the Northern Circle in the work of boundary marking. Mr. E. E. Fernandez, the Conservator of Forests for the Northern Circle, in his report, which he intimates may be his last, suggests the creation of bamboo forests in areas adjoining well cultivated country. The regeneration of some of the forests also receives attention at his hands and he offers the very sensible suggestion that the nomadic jungle tribes should be employed as cultivators to break up the grass-clogged soil of the forests, so that the year's seeds and seedlings instead of being choked would have a chance of germinating and weathering out the season of drought. The net financial result of the operations of the Forest Department of the Central Provinces during last year is a deficit of Rs. 1,96,089, or nearly one lakh more than resulted from the famine of 1896-97. The value of free grants to be set off against the deficit is over three and three-quarter lakhs, though, as the resolution of the Acting Commissioner states, this sum does not measure the real value that the forests were to the people in direct relief to those who removed the produce and in the preservation of thousands of cattle.

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THE official papers which the French Government have just laid before the Chamber on the subject of China are extremely vivid and interesting. They include M. Pichon's diary of the siege, a remarkably graphic and stirring narrative. It will be remembered that M. Pichon, the French Minister at Peking, was the one European representative who had early and accurate information about Boxer movements. His intelligence probably came from the French Catholic missionaries. But wherever it came from, it was accurate. Unfortunately, his colleagues did not believe it, and consequently no adequate defence of the Legations was organized in time. According to M. Pichon, they escaped by a combination of favourable circumstances, which no human being could have foreseen. "If," he says, "the diplomatic body had gone, as they intended, to the Tsung-li-Yamen on the 20th of June, not one of them would have escaped death." The French, German and American Legations were deserted only just in time to save their inmates from massacre. An opportune and unexpected discovery of wheat and rice in abandoned houses saved the besieged from starvation. The Chinese had happily sent all their best guns to Tientsin, and they were afraid to storm, as they might have stormed, the barricades. M. Pichon does not know to this day what was the cause of the armistice which saved the lives of him [illegible] he other diplomatists. He is, howeve [illegible] ient that if the international [illegible] been delayed twenty-four hours [illegible] would have been lost. M. Pi [illegible] high tribute to the Japanese who knew China, and procured authentic news. The most determined and incredulous optimists were the Germans, whose Minister, as everybody knows, was murdered. M. Pichon gave M. Delcasse warning on the 1st of January last. But so lately as the 4th of April Count von Bulow saw no cause for alarm. It does not appear that Lord Salisbury was much wiser. China since her defeat by Japan had been treated as a negligible quantity, and the British Minister was Sir Claude MacDonald, not Sir Robert Har[illegible]

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WE notice with regret a [illegible] ency to beg the question with regard to the subject of the Tramways report. The Committee does not suggest, and never did suggest, that the Corporation should take over and work the tramways. What they do suggest, and what we hope will be adopted, is that the Corporation ensure the working of the system for the public good as well as the public convenience. In London, as we showed some time ago, by the release of the tramway the County Council has ensured to itself a certain profit, besides being able to impose what conditions it likes. "Can the Corporation be sure," asks our contemporary, "that if it had taken that particular occasion by the hand, it would have shown anything like the results which it to-day looks upon with self-rebuking envy? Competent, honest, and economical management, quite as much as anything intrinsically favouring in the contract, has brought about those results. Is it so certain that competence, honesty, and economy of management would have obtained if during the last seven years the tramway lines had been under Municipal control? With our experience of Municipal administration in Bombay we should say that it is not at all certain—that the certainty rather lies the other way." This is perfectly gratuitous. The executive staff of the Corporation may be without a single redeeming virtue, and the tramway staff devoid of a single redeeming vice. But that is utterly beside the mark. To-day every pie that is earned by the trams, after paying expenses, goes out of the country. Not to England; but much farther, to America. And the Corporation would be failing in its duty if it did not endeavour to divert the large dividends now paid by the company into English if not into Indian pockets. If the Corporation took over the working of the trams—which it never for a moment contemplated—it would offer the management, and working to the same staff, which has run it for the American company which now holds it. If a syndicate, whether Messrs. Killick Nixon's or Mr. Gordon's, take over the concern it is practically certain they will offer to re-engage the whole staff down to the very smallest stable-boy. Rupees have the same purchasing power whether they come from American speculators or English, but if the staff insists on resigning *en bloc* we sincerely trust that the wind may be tempered to the shorn lambs.

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IT was surely not necessary for the French or any other Press to condemn General Mercier's speech concerning the invasion of England. It was merely an evidence of incipient senility and might have been allowed to pass as such. No man with a full sense of responsibility would have uttered such observations as fell from the gallant General's lips, for by giving them to the world he drew upon himself the laughter of wise men. However to that and the alleged decree concerning the Hague Conference, Lord Salisbury made reply in his speech in the debate on the Queen's Speech, wherein he said: "We must make it felt that no one, by an insolent ultimatum, can force Great Britain to humble herself and to abandon her rights." Great Britain evidently means to "stand no nonsense" and this with the "opening of a new era of international relations with Germany" will doubtless be a sufficient inducement to France to be quiet and well-behaved. As regards China, Lord Salisbury has no fear of discord, indeed as he himself tersely expressed it, there is more reason to look for the stability and success of the concert than to the probable date of the achievement of success. The debate in the Commons does not appear to have been marked by any display of originality.

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HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR of Bombay will arrive in Bombay from Karachi by sea on Thursday the 13th December, and will disembark at 8 a.m., not at 5 p.m. as previously announced, at the Apollo Bandar, where a Guard of Honour will be in attendance. The usual Salute will be fired as His Excellency lands at the Bandar. The Director of the Royal Indian Marine should be requested to arrange for the landing of His Excellency and party. The Secretaries to Government and all Heads of Departments in Bombay are requested to be present. Full Dress will be worn on the occasion.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR ROBERT LOW, G. C. B., commanding the Bombay Army, accompanied by Brigadier General Barlow, Adjutant General, Major Stanton, Assistant Military Secretary, and Captain Bayne Aide-de-camps, arrived in Bombay last evening, and was met at the Victoria Terminus by Bregadier General F. Ventris, commanding the Bombey District. The arrival was private. The Lieutenant-General, in company of his staff, left last night from the Victoria Terminus, by the 11 o'clock train, on his tour, in the Mhow and Deesa Districts.

GOVERNMENT are shipping £500,000 gold to London by to-day's mail steamer. They have also shipped this week by the R. I. M. S. Canning twenty-two lakhs of rupees and thirty-seven and-a-half lakhs of gold (sovereign) to Rangoon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Coromandel, is expected to arrive in Bombay, from China, at 11 a.m., on Sunday next.

SEVEN fresh cases of plague were reported in Calcutta on Tuesday and six deaths from that case. The total mortality was 83.

THE wing 1st Bombay Grenadiers for Dera Ghazi Khan embarks at Mandvi in the "Dunera" on 6th December, arriving at Karachi on the 7th.

IN connection with the mobilisation scheme, 594 more horses have been sanctioned for artillery horses in India; 300 will be purchased this year and 294 next year.

A SCHEME for the training of British and native troops in India in the duties of mounted infantry is at present under the consideration of the Government of India.

MR. T. FRASER, Agent of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, has accepted the seat on the Committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce rendered vacant by the departure of Mr. W. Touch, Manager of the National Bank of India, Limited, to Europe.

THE B. I. S. N. Company's s. s. Dwarka. has been engaged by Government to proceed to Berbera, to convey the remainder of the Central African Regiment to Cape Coast. The Dwarka, which will arrive to-day from Karachi, will proceed to her distination probably on Tuesday next.

THE death-rate per 1,000 of population in the following districts continues high though better than previously reported, Hissar 165, Rohtak 108, Delhi 120, Karnal 167, Umballa 164, and Lahore 147. The highest normal death-rate per 1,000 in any of these districts is 50 only: the lowest 48.

AT a Muhammadan meeting recently held at Peshawar for the purpose of collecting subscriptions in aid of the Islamia High School building, the Nawab of Dir paid Rs. 1,000, through Khan Bahadur Abdul Karim Khan. This is the first instance of a trans-frontier Khan showing an active interest in Muhammadan education in India.

FROM the statement of Madras harbour dues collected in October, published in to-day's "Fort St. George Gazette," we find that they exceeded those collected in October last year by Rs. 8,014. The import dues were less by Rs. 7,210 and the dues for entry of vehicles by Rs. 2,343, but the export dues were greater by Rs. 8,364, the rent of properties by Rs. 3,261, and the pier porterage by Rs. 7,465. For the eight months April-October the receipts this year exceeded those in the same period last year by no less than Rs. 96,301.

LORD CURZON has been unfortunate in his expedition to the Mysore jungles: for on reaching the famous rendezvous at Kakenkote it was found that the preliminary operations had not been successful in getting the elephants up to the mouth of the kheddah. There is a herd in the neighbourhood, but apparently there is little chance of getting it into the drive. The management of the elephants in the early stages of the hunt, so as to get them into ground where they can be driven and must go in the right direction, is a long and delicate operation, and there are so many points at which the least piece of bad luck may frustrate the whole scheme, that failure does not imply that anybody is to blame; but at the same time the present mischance will cause Mysore to regret that great hunter the late Mr. G. P. Sanderson, who, in all the years he had charge of the State kheddahs, never failed to show sport.

AT the High Court yesterday, the Appeal Court, composed of Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice, and Mr. Justic Tyebjee, reversed an order made by Mr. Justice Russell in March last, in the case of Mr. Domingo C. Fernandes, a pleader, against Colonel Wray, late Political Agent at Kolhapur. On the 8th March last, the plaintiff's solicitor presented to Mr. Justice Russell a plaint, in which he sought to recover from Colonel Wray Rs. 10,000, as damages for malicious prosecution; but Mr. Justice Russell refused to accept the plaint on the ground of want of jurisdiction. The appeal was from that order; and it was contended for the plaintiff that Colonel Wray was within the jurisdiction, as he had left his residence in Kolhapur, to which he did not intend to return, and was living in Bombay when the summons was served upon him. The Appeal Court held that the court had jurisdiction under the circumstances. Their lordships reversed Mr. Justic Russell's order, and directed Mr. Fernandes' plaint to be admitted.

## SEASONABLE SPORT.

### SNIPE AND SNIPE-SHOOTING.

### OLD MINUTES OF "THE ROYAL AND ANCIENT."

LONDON, Nov. 16.

IN the fields around the village are a number of marshy spots, well worth visiting in winter, on the chance of a shot at snipe or wild duck. Just below old Watty's rose garden, in the corner of a field, lies a pond, where in Summer a pair of moorhens nest among some boughs that overhang the water. These little fowls are the ornaments of the miniature lake till, family cares no longer claiming their attention, they return to the river, generally about the end of July. Henceforth, through the Autumn months, the pond is deserted, save when the patient cattle stand in the shallows or a water vole swims quietly in and out among the sedges. With the fall of the leaf the vole follows the moorhen back to the river, and the lake, enlarged by the heavy rains of the last months of the year, spreads out into the water meadow. Here, in December and January, a "wisp" of snipe is almost on any day to be found, especially during a thaw. Another spot likely to offer sport is a hollow at the upper end of the cricket field, where, too, the floods of Winter form a little lake. Yet another spot of the kind—and this sometimes harbours a "bunch" of teal as well—is the skating pond on the crest of the hill above Dollan Woods. But in the near neighbourhood of the village, more particularly during a week of fine weather, the best place for jack snipe, is a large terraced field where gutters, cut for irrigation, cross terraces from hedge to hedge. While out for an hour's walk before the twilight of a frosty day, the lucky sportsman might here, possibly to good purpose, fire a dozen shots. The jack snipe is fond of the margins of runnels and narrow streams, while the "full" or common snipe is perhaps more partial to denser cover in rough tussocks of reeds and rotting grass. The ponds round the village are visited by the snipe only in mid-Winter. Then, again, all the valley of the brook Cerdyn, from the mill that dams the stream just before it falls into the river, as far as the moated fortress of "the ancient people" up among the defiles of the rocky hills, is in Winter a haunt of the snipe, when the keen North-East wind, blowing from the frozen uplands, holds in the hollow of its iron hand all the marsh except where the mill sluices overflow their banks. Along these swollen sluices, as well as among the reedy tufts fringing the gravelly shores of the brook, water-fowl of many kinds, together with snipe and woodcock, are wont to lurk in the only nooks affording shelter from the bitter wind. But in the moorlands and bogs up-country, about eight miles distant, the birds are to be found in greater numbers, and there a whole day's enjoyable sport may be obtained. True, at rare intervals, the bogs seem to be almost entirely forsaken, but, at other times, as if to recompense the sportsman for occasional disappointment, the "quakes" appear as full of snipe as a barn-yard of sparrows, and here, there, everywhere, jack snipe and "full" snipe rise silently, or with a note of alarm, from the short green grass at the margin of a pool, or from the tangled tussocks of brown and yellow rushes.

For certain reasons, some of them unaccountable, it frequently happens that snipe, though in the thick reed tussocks which almost entirely clothe parts of the bogs, "rise wild" long before the sportsman has approached their hiding places. In a "dry" thaw—a thaw unaccompanied by rain, but attended with a soft wind—they usually "lie well." In a frost, under many conditions of temperature and wind, they are more likely to fly away at the distance of half a mile than within fifty yards. Can it be that at such times the earth, like a tight-drawn string, reverberates to every sound, or is the sense of smell then more acute? In a "wet" thaw, when the West wind brings rain, and the barometer is steadily falling, snipe are sometimes wild if together in "wisps," but rarely so anxious to get away from the disturber as after days of hard weather, when the frost is still keen. In this respect the habits of the common snipe vary on different bogs, even though the conditions of cover be apparently the same. With the "dry thaw" exception, it is as hard to tell what will be an ideal day for a good bag of snipe as to estimate the possibilities of good scent when riding to the meet on a hunting morning.

To shoot snipe without a very large percentage of misses requires an exceptionally good eye and steady nerve. The gunner must possess the power of concentration, combined with just sufficient "sangfroid" to lighten disappointment should the first shots go astray. After a number of misses, a good "right and left" at partridges will often serve to steady the gunner with restored self-confidence, and will enable him to retrieve his mistakes. But it is questionable whether any but the most imperturbable sportsman can "pull himself together" after many repeated failures at snipe. Even the most experienced are liable to "fall to pieces" after a succession of miscalculated shots. We remember going out on the marsh, many years ago, with a friend who, possibly, had fired oftener than anyone in the country at snipe, and was universally considered a "splendid shot." A single jack snipe was flushed at the edge of the bog, missed, and "marked down" not far away. This bird was flushed and missed and marked time after time till twelve cartridges had been blazed away to no purpose whatever; then he was given up, and our friend tried his luck with others which at that moment possessed no evil reputation. But all his efforts were fruitless, and after hours of walking along the pools and ditches and through the reeds, the game bag contained only one bird—a bird as easy to hit as anything with two wings—a water rail. An old gillie who used to accompany the writer in most of his rambles, and who, towards the close of the day, would always beg for "the lend of the old gun and a couple of cartridges to try his eye," once took a fellow gossip into his confidence concerning snipe and the shooting of them. "I had a shot at one last week at Llwyn Rhydowen (the Grove of Owen's Ford), by the Clettwr brook. He jumped up like a flash. Then he got on my nerves with his little 'weet-tweet.' Then he went off straight for a yard or two—may be five, may be twenty yards, I couldn't tell for certain. Just as I was commencing to settle down to given' first barrel, he began to tie knots, like, between hisself and the air, till he looked as if he was in a reg'lar caffl (tangle). I let fly, right and left, but, of course, I hit nothing at all, unless 'twas the last knot he tied and threw behind 'n in the sky. Then there was tho Mister, laughing and rolling about, and holding his sides tight, when I went to give 'n back the old gun, as if 'twas as good as a play to see the look on me. But a minute after 'twas my turn to laugh, for up jumped a hare close by, with her fur all icicles rattling like a lady's beady lace in church, and went clean across the bog, splattering through the puddles where the ice wasn't thick, and topping the banks like a hunter, and not a cartridge in the barrels at the time."

There is a difference of opinion among sportsmen as to which is harder to hit, the jack snipe or the "full" snipe. The jack, a Winter visitor, too that comes to us and leaves us at the same time as the woodcock, is the smaller bird, and often lies hidden till he is almost trodden upon. The gunner, unsettled for the moment by the snipe's sudden appearance from the grass-tuft under foot, is apt to fire wildly before the bird has flown to that distance at which the shot gun is most effective. But with the "full" snipe there need be little waiting, as far as range is considered, directly he rises. Some sportsmen fire at the common snipe immediately they see him on the wing, and before he commences to twist and turn in his flight. Others believe in waiting till the erratic "corkscrew" movements, so characteristic of the woodcock as well as of his smaller cousins, are abandoned—which always happens sooner or later. On the ground of "fair play," the latter course seems the more in keeping with the traditions of British sport. Another debateable point is as to whether the companionship of a dog is desirable during a day on the marsh at Christmastide. In all the writer's snipe-shooting expeditions his dogs have played a prominent part, and have added in every way to his enjoyment and success.

The common snipe breeds among treeless and desolate bogs, where, in the Summer night, will-o'-the-wisps gleam faintly in the gloom, and where at dawn, mist-wreaths collect in rolling clouds along the great stretches of a lush, dark green waste of reeds and rushes. In late Autumn the dark green garment of the "quake" gives place to a robe of many hues, in which rich browns and yellows predominate. Seen against a sunset sky during a thaw in mid-Winter, a snipe bog forms a wonderful picture, full of the most varied yet harmonious colouring, blending softly with bands of chrome and vermilion at the undulating horizon, where, perhaps a distant farmhouse, like a speck of deep umber, stands out in clear relief from the intense light of the after-glow, while the rain pools in the foreground, sometimes rippling in a passing wind, reflect the pearly greys of the gold-fringed clouds.

During the last few weeks Mr. H.S.C. Everard has been continuing at commendable intervals his articles on the "Old Minutes of the Royal and Ancient" in "Golf Illustrated." The art of contribution is Mr. Everard's; he realises as fully as any of us that he is giving us a delicacy. To have thrown the whole thing into one pan to be consumed regularly each week until it was finished would have been to ruin our digestion and to spoil our palate. The needful thing was to maintain rarity of these choice dishes, to let us taste them at adequate intervals as an acceptable change from the strong, nourishing meat of photographs of "converts" and golfers "taken in the act," present-day topics, and testimonials from celebrated authors and judges. It is thus that Mr. Everard is doing, and it is in this way that he secures attention to a thoroughly interesting subject.

## TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

### THE DEBATE ON THE ADDRESS.

LONDON, Dec. 7.

In the debate in the Lords last night on the address Lord Kimberley urged the expediency of approaching the Boers and notifying the intentions of the Government with a view to terminating hostilities.

Lord Salisbury said he doubted the usefulness of the suggestion inasmuch as the policy of the Government was unchanged. No form of independence, his Lordship said, could be granted and we must make it felt that no one by an insolent ultimatum can force Great Britain to humble itself and abandon its rights.

Referring to China Lord Salisbury said he felt more confidence in the stability and success of the concert than regarding the date of the achievement of success.

The address in the Lords was then voted.

A debate in the Commons followed on similar lines.

### MR. BALFOUR IN THE COMMONS.

Mr. Balfour, in the Commons last night, said he hoped the majority of the despatches from the front would be published after Lord Roberts' return.

Lord Roberts has accepted his new post unconditionally.

## THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

### THE AFRIKANDER CONGRESS.

### ATTACK ON A BRITISH CONVOY.

LONDON, Dec. 7.

Five hundred of Delarey's men vigorously attacked a British convoy between Pretoria and Rustenberg and burned half of it. The escort behaved gallantly and saved half but lost 15 killed and 23 wounded.

The Boer loss was considerable.

De Wet is close to Aliwal North, which is prepared for an attack.

All the prisoners taken at Dewetsdorp have been liberated by the Boers with the exception of the officers.

A prisoner from Aliwal reports that De Wet is hard pressed and has abandoned a Krupp gun on the south bank of the Caledon.

An Aliwal patrol is in contact withDe Wet's outposts.

The Afrikander Congress has met at Worcester.

Troops and guns occupy the hills commanding the place of meeting.

LATER.

The Afrikander Congress at Worcester ended quietly though violent speeches were made denouncing the conduct of the war and the British treatment of women and children.

Resolutions were adopted declaring that the independence of the Republics will alone assure peace, and censuring Sir A. Milner.

### MR. KRUGER IN HOLLAND.

Mr. Kruger has arrived at the Hague.

## THE CRISIS IN CHINA.

The rumoured German reverse in China is devoid of foundation.

### LORD HOPETOUN IN AUSTRALIA.

Lord Hopetoun has arrived at Fremantle. His Lordship has benefited by the change on the voyage but is still weak.

### THE GOVERNOR-ELECT OF MADRAS.

Lord and Lady Ampthill have sailed for India.

### THE BRITISH FLEET AT LISBON.

On the occasion of the festivities in honour of the British fleet at Lisbon the King telegraphed to Queen Victoria his congratulations regarding the alliance between Portugal and Great Britain.

### FRICTION BETWEEN HOLLAND AND PORTUGAL.

The Dutch and Portuguese Ministers at Lisbon and the Hague have left their posts. It is understood that the difference is in reference to the Dutch Consul at Lourenco Marques, whose exequatur has been withdrawn.

### TOD SLOAN PROHIBITED.

The Jockey Club has prohibited Tod Sloan from riding again in England.

### MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 7.

The Secretary of State has sanctioned the Government of India's proposals to increase the European subordinates in the Transport Department.

More medical officers are to be sent from India to Ceylon on account of the outbreak of enteric in the Boer camp.

Approximate estimates have been called for for the supply of one hundred and fifty (Mark I V.) fifteen-pounder Field Artillery quick-firing guns complete with the latest sights and breech fittings for India.

It is proposed to raise five regiments, instead of three, in India for service in Colonial garrisons; their strength under these circumstances to be eight hundred each.

In connection with measures for military decentralisation in India it has been ruled that Staff appointments, inferior to those carrying the rank of Colonel, shall only be made from outside the command concerned in special cases. All Deputy Assistant Adjutant Generals and Deputy Assistant Quarter-Master-Generals on the Staffs of the respective commands and all Deputy Assistant Adjutant Generals of Districts will thus be appointed by the Lieutenant-Generals concerned, reference being made to Army Head-Quarters only in cases where qualified officers are not forthcoming locally.

Lieutenant Woodcock, of the Queensland Artillery, visits India next month, and will be attached for three months to various batteries to study their system.

### ELECTRIC PLANT FOR CALCUTTA.

The Calcutta Electric Supply Company are getting out additional engines and dynamos larger even than those proposed for the Cauvery Falls, the demand for electric lighting in Calcutta increasing so rapidly.

### CALCUTTA'S SHERIFF.

Mr. Sutherland has been appointed Sheriff of Calcutta.

### "GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Indian Staff Corps—Major Lord Sinclair becomes Lieutenant-Colonel and Lieutenant B. Chandler Captain.

Lieutenant C. L. Gaussen is permitted to resign the service.

Lieutenant-Colonel Mackenzie, Commanding the 2nd Bombay Grenadiers, is granted leave to proceed home, pending retirement.

A wing of the 1st Bombay Grenadiers, from Bhuj, relieves a wing of the 40th Pathans, at Dera Ghazi Khan.

Additional pay is sanctioned to the Officers and men of the Dalhousie, while in Australia.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Sub-Lieutenant Thyne is posted to the Marine Survey.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Sections 2 to 8 Bombay Civil Amendment Act 1900 are extended to Sind.

### BOMBAY COMMAND ORDERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Dec. 7.

Captain Minague, officiating Station Staff Officer, 1st Class, is posted to the Nasirabad Forces.

H. E. the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments :—Captain Baynes, 2nd Bombay Lancers, is appointed to be Aide-de-Camp of the Lieutenant-General Commanding the Bombay Forces, with effect from 28th November last, vice Captain Low, 9th Bengal Lancers, resigned.

6th Bombay Cavalry.—Lieutenant-Colonel Butler, 2nd-in-Command, is appointed to be Commandant, vice Lieutenant-Colonel Monteath vacated, dated 19th August last.

2nd Bombay Grenadiers.—Brevet-Major Baker, Double Company Commander, moves up in grade succession, vice Major Hartigan transferred to the 12th Bombay Infantry; Captain Edwards, Double Company Commander, to move up in grade succession, vice Brevet-Major Baker; Captain Faulknor, Double Company Officer, to be 4th Double Company Commander, vice Captain Edwards and to remain seconded whilst employed as Cantonment Magistrate; Captain Peart, Double Company Officer, to be 4th Double Company Commander, vice Captain Faulknor, and to remain seconded whilst employed as Cantonment Magistrate; Captain Lock, Double Company Officer, to be 4th Double Company Commander vice Captain Peart, 10th Bombay Light Infantry; Lieutenant Hill, Double Company Officer and Adjutant to be 4th Double Company Commander, vice Captain Britten, and to remain seconded whilst holding the appointment of Adjutant; and Lieutenant Menzies, Double Company Officer, to be 4th Double Company Commander, vice Lieutenant Hill.

16th Bombay Infantry.—Lieutenant Bridges, Double Company Officer and Adjutant, to be 4th Double Company Commander, vice Major Kreyer, seconded, and to remain seconded, whilst holding the appointment of Adjutant; Lieutenant Preston, Double Company Officer, to be 4th Double Company Commander, vice Lieutenant Bridges, and to remain seconded whilst employed in the Commissariat Department; Lieutenant Hunter, Double Company Officer, to be 4th Double Company Commander, vice Lieutenant Preston, 17th Bombay Infantry; Lieutenant Codrington, Double Company Officer and Adjutant, to be 4th Double Company Commander and remain, seconded whilst holding appointment of Adjutant; Lieutenant Harrington, Double Company Officer, to be 4th Double Company Commander, vice Lieutenant Codrington and to remain seconded whilst employed in the Commissariat Department; Lieutenant Cates, Double Company Officer, to be 4th Double Company Commander, vice Lieutenant Harrington and to remain seconded whilst employed in the Commissariat Department; Lieutenant Robinson, Double Company Officer and Quarter-master, to be 4th Double Company Commander, vice Lieutenant Cates, 13th Bombay Rifles; and Captain Cumberlege, Double Company Officer, to be 4th Double Company Commander.

Royal Army Medical Corps—Major Lane is transferred from the Sind District to the Bombay District and appointed to the medical charge of the Station Hospital, Deolali; Major Morris, M. D., is appointed to the medical charge Station Hospital, Hyderabad Sind.

Under instructions from Army Head-quarters, it is notified that 2nd-Lieutenant Reed, No. 13 Company Eastern Division, R. G. A., has been appointed Subaltern in No. 6 Bombay Mountain Battery.

Captain Meynell, 1st Battalion Shropshire, L. I., will join the Staff College, on 22nd January 1901, travelling at public expense.

The Principal Medical Officer, Bombay Command, will inspect the barracks and hospitals at Aden between the 27th and 30th December, 1900, (approximately).

The undermentioned Officer is granted leave to proceed out of India, on private affairs, under leave rules for the Staff Corps; specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty.

Lieutenant Field, Staff Corps, Double Company Officer, 3rd Bombay L. I., for six months; pension service, fifth year, commenced on the 25th March, 1900.

The undermentioned Officer is granted leave of absence :—Indian Subordinate Medical Department—2nd Class Assistant Surgeon Chamarett, for six months, on medical certificate in India.

Extensions of leave has been granted to the following Warrant Officers :—East Kent Regiment (1st Battalion)—Major Holme from 19th November, 1900, to 30th January, 1901, on medical certificate : Royal Fusiliers (1st Battalion)—Lieutenant Meinestz Hagen, from 12th November, 1900, to 20th December, 1900, on medical certificate.

### PRESENTATION OF LONG SERVICE MEDAL.

Staff-Armourer Sergeant Mein was to-day presented with the long service and good conduct medal by Colonel Hart, R. E., commanding the station, in the absence of Major General Burnet, who went to Rawal Pindi yesterday. The Shropshires Light Infantry and the Royal Scots were paraded in full strength for the occasion. Colonel Hart, in making the presentation, congratulated Sergeant Mein on having, by his long and meritorious service, gained the medal, and hoped he would live long to wear it. Major Bell, Deputy Assistant-Adjutant General, then pinned the medal upon the Sergeant's chest and the ceremony closed.

### SERIOUS CARRIAGE ACCIDENT AT POONA.

A serious carriage accident took place near St. Mary's Church, Poona. Mrs. Adam Smith, Mrs Phillips and Miss Macdonald were proceeding in the direction of that church when the horse, somehow, tripped. The coachman, in trying to hold the animal, was jerked off the seat and the horse bolted. Mrs. Phillips in attempting to jump out of the carriage fell on her face and was rather seriously hurt. Mrs. Adam Smith appears to have fainted and to have fallen out of the carriage. Miss Macdonald remained in the vehicle and was able to bring the house to a stop and got out unhurt. Private Clarke, of the Royal Scots, and Driver Langhan, 16th Field Battery, who happened to be passing immediately, rendered assistance and with others carried Mrs. Adam Smith into the house of Mr. Dunne, where Doctor Bull attended her. She remained unconscious and in a critical state during the greater part of the day, but she is now progressing favourably. Mrs. Phillips also recovered. The coachman was taken to the hospital, where he was detained for treatment.

### THE POONA REGATTA.

Owing to an insufficient number of entries there will be no regatta this year in Poona.

### PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Oriental, Captain J. F. Jephson, will sail to-day for London, Brindisi, and Aden, with English mails and the following passengers :—

Bethune Capt H
Bengough Mrs and Miss
Blaksley Brig-Genl E
Boswell Major W L
Blackwood Rev H
Cory Mr D W
Cory Mrs M A
Ditmas Capt A R
Dhola Khan Bahadur Merwanjee Rustomjee, C I E
Fanfett Capt Doufrey
Fisher Mr T C
Goodfrey Capt
Gordon Lieut R N
Galhards Lieut
Hallah Mr T
Hillcary Miss E C H
Higgins Mr A W B
Jackson Mr W S
Kenny Mrs S L
Khan Ismail wife and child
Morris Capt Hon G H
McKay Mr A A
Murray Lieut F S J
Masson Mrs and Miss
May Sergt
Minnett Mr J E
Nelson Miss
Nutt Capt A R C
Newman Mr W W
Nilcant Mr
Ricks Mr
Richards Capt E W
Woodburn Mr A F
Young Mrs J S

### MILITARY NEWS.

The following officers have been permitted to return to India :—Major Lushington, Military Secretary to the Resident of Hyderabad; Major Cox, Adjutant, Hyderabad Volunteers; Captain Creagh, 5th Punjab Infantry; Captain Carnage, 9th Gurkeas; Captain Lyne, 16th Madras Infantry; Lieutenant Perreau, 4th Gurkhas.

The following remain at home on extended leave:—Majar Ashby, Political Resident, Aden, for three months; Lieutenant White, 16th Bombay Infantry, for two months; Lieutenant Rahan, 1st Bengal Lancers, for two months: Lieutenant Macdonald, Commissariat Department, for three months; Lieutenant Lyons, 33rd Punjab Infantry, for two months; Lieutenant Hennell, 2nd Bombay Lancers, for six months.

An inventory of the estate of John Polson, senior partner of the firm Brown and Polson, cornflour manufacturers, Paisley, has been lodged with the Sheriff Clerk of Renfrewshire. The net value of the estate is £349,059, and Government due to the amount of £21,422, has been paid.

The death of Ernest Holton, aged thirty-three, a bachelor gentleman of independent means, showed that an attack of influenza left the deceased very despondent and depressed. His mind became affected, and he went on a tour round the world. He returned to London worse. He fancied he heard voices which whispered to him that he "must kill himself." The deceased, who had been an athlete, sprang out of bed, leaped over a table, and dashed himself through the window, which was closed, and of thick glass. He fell on to the area railings beneath, fracturing his skull and sustaining other terrible injuries that resulted in almost instant death. The jury returned a verdict of "Suicide while of unsound mind."

## WOMEN'S INTERESTS.

### AN ANTI-TRAILING LEAGUE.

### FOLK-LORE AND MARRIAGE.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Nov. 16.

A Princess has taken up the idea recently suggested that a league or society should be formed to persuade women to wear short skirts out-of-doors. Mary Princess Ysembourg, Princess Reuss, has written to the London newspapers saying that she will do all she can towards forming such a league in Germany, her native country, and will be only too pleased to lend her support to one started in England. She writes :—"I think it the most absurd and disgusting proceeding to perform the duties of a crossing-sweeper minus salary.' The example of this Princess might well be followed by English leaders of society, whose clothes are always copied in a cheap and exaggerated style by the middle classes. Everyone knows how neat and smart the country gentlewoman looks when she dons a short skirt and starts on a country walk. She would not dream of trailing half-a-yard of skirt over wet fields and muddy roads. Yet once in London she will allow her dainty silk and lace to sweep up any amount of the dirt of the pavements, and will then trail the same skirts over her drawing-room carpets. It is rather absurd to think that it might require courage to walk up Bond-street, on a winter's afternoon wearing a sensible skirt at least three inches off the ground, but once started, the fashion would certainly be followed. Will not the Duchess of Sutherland or some other young and pretty woman start the crusade ?

The Austrian Government has recently entrusted a particularly valuable commission to Fraulein Erika Paulas, this being nothing less than the erection of a residence at Bistritz for the official Forest Commissioners. This is the twentieth commission the Government has given to Fraulein Paulas, who has not achieved her success without a struggle and much opposition from the building trade, which petitioned the Minister of Public Works to prohibit her from entering for the examinations. Fraulein Paulas gained her architect's diploma at Buda-Pesth, after passing the mason's examination at Klausenburg. In England the only two lady members, it is said, of the Royal Institute of British Architects are the Misses Charles.

Even in that land of freedom and women's rights, the United States, only a certain number of American women have the right of voting at the Presidential election. There are now four States in which the franchise has been conferred on the fair sex. The last State to do so was Idaho, and this is the first time the women there have been able to exercise their privilege. The other three States—Colorado, Utah, and Wyoming—had obtained the right of voting for women prior to the previous election. Those who want to obtain information about contemporary American politics presented in a most palatable form cannot do better than read Mrs. Gertrude Atherton's "Senator North," which is not only a powerful novel, but a political pamphlet of interest and excellence also.

Mrs. Louise Jordan Miln—already well known as the author of several profusely illustrated travel-books—has produced yet another work, as big and as comprehensive as Eilert Lovborg's, on the all-embracing an ever popular subject of marriage. "Wooings and Weddings in Many Climes" is a most attractive and sumptuously-got-up volume, brightly written, and enriched with innumerable photographs taken by the authoress and her friends in many poles. Japanese brides, Malay brides, Queensland brides, brides from Greenland's icy mountains and India's coral strand—pictures of these leaven with the solidity of actuality Mrs. Miln' gay and sometimes frothy pages. The writer has travelled widely, as those who have read her "Strolling Players in the East" know; and she has evidently also "kept a notebook" to some purpose. She is bright, American, and eminently readable. She has a great deal to say on all subjects, and her views on marriage are, like Sam Weller's knowledge of London, "extensive and peculiar." Only a woman, surely, could have had the hardihood, almost temerity, to tackle such a tremendous subject, and yet be able to remain comparatively light-hearted, not to say flippant, in the face of it. Yet this seems almost ungrateful; for, on the whole, we prefer Mrs. Miln when she does not take herself too seriously, or echo too faithfully Mr. Stead and the New Womanhood. Her information with regard to foreign marriage customs is interesting, and she marshals her facts well. That she is not entirely to be acquitted of prejudice is shown by her somewhat unkind strictures on Germany and the Germans. She seems more or less to share the candidly expressed opinion of Sir Joseph Porter, K.C.B., that her nationality is "greatly to her credit." Her approval, on the whole, seems to be most heartily given to the dusky tribes of Australasia and India—the Maoris, the Burmese, the Cingalese. She seems also to have a weakness, if any, for the "noble savage's" method of marriage by capture.

Mrs. Miln's industry is praiseworthy and if she is just a trifle too prone to floweriness and to going off at a tangent to some utterly irrelevant subject, has she not the precedent in the matter of Mrs. Earle and other ladies, who make a kind of semi-domestic "Pot-Pourri" of all that they touch in the literary way ? But literary Pot-Pourris have their advantages as well as their drawbacks. And Mrs. Miln's book is at any rate lively and entertaining. Some of the marriage customs she relates would surely seem repellant to those of our moodern brides who say "be gay" at the altar instead of "obey"; for instance, the following antique Russian custom : Some brides still make, during their days of betrothal, with their own hands a gay and elaborate whip, which they, upon the wedding day, presented to the bridegroom, who promptly (but usually with more or less gentleness) laid about his brides shoulders, exclaiming, "I love thee as my soul, and I beat thee as my serf. I am thy master. Thou art to obey me." It takes, indeed, "all sorts to make a world" ! While Mrs. Miln gives the palm for tact and charm to the Japanese and Burmese brides, she also approves highly of theBurmese ladies; and she holds a special brief for the "best type" of Chinese wives, who, as regards personal loyalty and tenacious affection," might well set high example to any lady in Christendom. Though, as she informs us (she writes on the 27th of July, 1900) she declares that the recent awful crisis in Peking is our own fault as a nation "for underrating the Chinaman" ! "If our kindred at Peking have perished," she says, "which I do not credit we are not altogether guiltless of their martyr blood." This is true feminine logic.

When there is a "Man of the Hour" there is generally a woman to divide the honours with him, and Lady Audrey Buller fully maintains the principle, for she has been the woman holding the nation's sympathies for the last twenty-four hours, and surely for graciousness and thoughtful consideration few could better deserve it, as several charming little incidents have evidenced. In her party that reached Southampton on Friday afternoon were a number of relatives and friends, including Lord Wolseley, Major Featherstonhaugh, and Mr. and Mrs. Tremayne Buller, who brought their two small boys, jolly little follows who entered gleefully into all the excitement, refused to go to bed, and were quite sure they "weren't a bit tired" until they had shared the hearing of their hero-uncle's speech from the hotel window to the cheering 5,000 outside. That little speech, so full of pleasantness, is quite the most charming of all the General's reception speeches, though, of course, it lacks the military significance of the others. Lady Audrey was standing in the window beside him, waving her handkerchief, and evidently "assisting" him by telling him when to stop for the cheering, and when to go on in the ten-second spells of absolute stillness that were as thrilling as they were brief.

Inside the hall door—and here we hark back to the point of Lady Audrey's sweet graciousness—one of the prettiest incidents of it all happened. The party she had brought with her included an old housekeeper and Sir Redvers' old nurse. The two, in common with other of their old family servants, just idolise the General, and have felt the most painful anxiety concerning him throughout the campaign. So Lady Audrey brought them down with her, telling them that they should not be left one single hour longer than she could help without seeing him. When at last he got through the hall door, the first person he saw was his old nurse waiting to greet him "What, you here Nannie !" he said, and gave the comforted old soul a hearty kiss that atoned for the thirteen months' anxiety.

Lady Audrey looked a very proud and a very happy woman on Saturday morning as she sat looking down on her husband from her higher platform, and listening to all the appreciative remarks that every one had to make to him and of him. A beautiful bouquet of white flowers and purple orchids, with lovely trailings of hot-house asparagus greenery, was presented to her by the Corporation, with congratulations on her husband's successful work and safe return, which she feelingly accepted. Lady Buller wore a charming cape of black caracul, trimmed with a storm-collar and fronts of sable, while Miss Buller had on a smart coat and skirt of that pretty new shade of red that is purer than crimson, softer than scarlet, and darker than strawberry. The revers are of white silk, covered with guipure lace, with a hat to match, and chinchilla muff and boa. It was a keen disappointment to the crowd that Sir Redvers did not don his military splendour, but wore civilian dress all through. We all felt that we wanted to see him as we always picture him, and to welcome the soldier as a soldier.

Our Lady Mayoress for the coming year has certainly youth on her side. Miss Green will be assisted in her hospitable duties at the Mansion House by her sister, Miss [illegible] Green, who was the chief maid of honour to her sister. Miss Green's dress for the festivities at the Mansion House was charmingly pretty. The gown is of a soft white silk, the skirt being slightly draped on the left side, while the front is daintily spangled with silver paillettes. The hem at the back of the skirt has a double flouncing of kilted chiffon, which gives it a softness and fluffiness very much to be desired. The draped bodice is marked by simple folded white tulle round he decolletage and right sleeve. There is a small vest of Brussels lace, and a touch of the same delicate fabric on either shoulder. A large soft chou of silk fastens the centre of the bodice. The long square Court train of white satin falls from the left shoulder, and is outlined with knots of soft chiffon. White and silver was worn also by Miss Nora Green. Her gown was a very simple one of white satin. The skirt plain, while the bodice and folded waistband, were spangled with silver paillettes. A large white frilled chiffon fichou was gracefully arranged round the shoulders, the long ends falling almost to the edge of the skirt on the left side. Very charming were these two sisters, and remarkably well they looked when they entered on their duties at the Mansion House.

London wears a very different aspect since the troops began to come back, and no where is the change more marked than at Prince's Skating Club, where bright and animated couples, reunited once more assemble to skate and enjoy themselves, oblivious in many cases of all but the consciousness of each other's presence. We are supposed to take our pleasures sadly: I have seen many nations both at work and play, yet I say give me the true Britisher for work when work is needed, and for play when he is free to enjoy himself. The fighting, the long marches, and general privations endured so nobly by our bronzed warriors seem to have affected their skill at Prince's but little. Were it not for the warrior's bronzed appearance, it would be difficult to realise he had so recently been tramping the veldt. Of course, the very smartest gowns have been saved against the return of these wanderers.

Of hats, the forms are numerous and varied, but for the most part becoming. Colours are blended most artistically—blue favours brown, and peach colour is met by the palest green, many of the new season's hat and toques being manufactured of cloth in two contrasting shades. Here, again, home workers have a chance, and many a dainty toque in the latest fashion can be skilfully manufactured by clever fingers. Formed entirely of folds of cloth, the toque of the season presents no difficulties in its arrangement to the possessor of neat and deft fingers. Among the numbers I looked down upon as they skimmed hither and thither o'er the ice were two or three which distinctly recalled the turban of the early century. Fur is in some cases entirely used to fashion the hat or toque, while in others it merely encircles the full silk or velvet crown. Hats are still worn with their brims dipping well over the face. It is extraordinary how well this style suits both the young and middle-aged.

Russet brown, a rich shade of royal blue, and a deep emerald green seem, judging from the number of smart people patronising them, the season's favourite colours. We heard a great deal about the disappearance of the "bolero," but like the blouse, it has undoubtedly come to stay. A great number of the smartest skating and walking gowns are made after this fashion—the bolero coat, however, being longer than it was during the summer season. The Russian blouse seems another favourite style, but it is worn now minus the basque, with which it has come to be associated, the slightly gathered and pouched bodice being merely confined by a belt at the waist. Our old love for jewelled and wondrous belts has returned with this fashion, and many and varied are their designs, those popularly classed under the heading of "l'art nouveau" playing a conspicuous part in our adornment.

The rage for fancy buttons and chains has by no means abated. Either jewelled or enamelled buttons decorate our coats and gowns, while no toilette is complete without a chain of some description, originally designed, no doubt, to hold the muff. To meet the public demand the Parisians supply their new art jewellery in various metals, so that the prices may practically be said to suit all pockets—the beauty of the design and workmanship constituting the sole value of the article, which may be fashioned of either steel, copper, or oxidised silver, gold being by no means an essential feature in this decoration. I have seen copper and steel chains, the links intermixed skilfully with inexpensive coloured stones, which I would prefer any day to the more ordinary gold chains which we see on all sides.

## CYCLING AT HOME.

LONDON, Nov. 9.

Yet another fatal accident has resulted through side slip, the victim this time being a cyclist well known in the North of London circles. The rider was descending the hill at Barnet, when owing to the greasy state of the road, he slipped and fell with great violence on to his head. He lay for just on three weeks, unconscious for the greater part of the time, and finally succumbed. The dangers of side slip are such that it is to be hoped that the day is not far distant when an inventor will give us real prevention.

We are apparently in for another revival of spring frames, and the anti-vibratory question generally is receiving attention. One of the largest traders in the North of England states that several of his customers are already contemplating having large tyres, from 13-4 in. to 2 in., fitted to their next year's machines. It is thus the intention of these to do away with the vibration, which is most marked and noticeable on the small tyres which have come into such favour during recent years. When the pneumatic tyre was first introduced, it was made in very much larger sizes than it is to-day, and many will remember the consequent smooth and luxurious running. Now that the general make of pneumatic tyre is so much improved, the cyclist can go in for fairly large tyres with but very little attendant disadvantage in the way of "drag."

A prominent cyclist recently made a count at one of the popular spots on the Great North Road with a view to ascertaining what percentage of machines were fitted with mud-guards. Two counts were made, each of 100 bicycles. In the first hundred (all men's machines,) only thirty-eight were fitted with mud-guards, the remaining sixty-two being guardless. The second hundred showed but slight improvement, forty-two only having this very necessary accessory. As a matter of fact there is at present a fair amount of argument as to the windage of the mud-guard. Some contending that the mud-guard acts as a brake. There is a certain amount of truth in this, but the resistance offered is more than made up by the personal comfort to the rider and the cleanliness of the cycle. It is really remarkable that so many of the average machines of the day are without guards.

A correspondent in one of the cycling papers has rightly stated that next to a clutch suddenly working free in a forward direction, he could not imagine anything more horrible than the unexpected and sudden closing of the steering lock. Certainly such an accident might be attended by serious and even fatal results, but one cannot help observing that the class of steering lock which will suddenly close when the machine is being used is very poor indeed, the design of which cannot certainly do any credit to its author. If locks of this kind were given to act when not wanted they would be deadly dangerous items which should not be fitted to any machine. A well made lock should be equally reliable, to remain in its place when out of work, as it is when engaged in the same.

When one considers the extent of cycling, and the number of riders both expert and novice there are upon the roads, it must be admitted, that the fatal accidents arising through the cycle are exceedingly low. Cases now and again come to light, a sad one this week being that of A. C. Hills, a well-known rider in the North of London, and a popular member of the Stanley Cycling Club. The deceased it is supposed essayed to pide down Barnet Hill with his feet on the fork crown, and after proceeding some distance, the machine skidded, throwing the rider with great force to the ground and injuring him severely on the head and hip. At the Victoria Cottage Hospital, he, for some days, lay unconscious and when at last he rallied and was able to recognise his friends, it was found necessary to operate in order to remove the pressure of the scull upon the brain. Though this was successfully performed he passed away last Friday.

The advent of the pneumatic tyre caused the exodus of the spring framed bicycle and all other contrivances, good, indifferent and bad, that were directed towards the elimination of vibration. Pneumatic tyres with one fell sweep wiped them all away, and recruits flocked in thick and fast to the pastime of cycling. But during the past few years, a great change has been developing in regard to tyres, and makers have, to meet the riders requirements for lightness, reduced the sizes of their tyres from 2 1-2 in. to as small as 1 1-2-in. with the result that the vibration demon, watching his opportunity, has again crept into power. A cycle however, that will make its public appearance at the forthcoming cycle shows gives great promise of obviating this now common complaint, and although not a spring frame cycle in the usual sense of the word it possesses springs which, whilst relieving the rider of the acute jars noticed on the modern safety, will not in any way interfere with the rigidity of the machine.

The danger of cycle racing has often been commented upon, but it is doubtful whether a speed merchant is more liable to accident than those who indulge in other athletic pursuits. Take, for instance, the fate of two Australian racing men, "Newhaven" Jackson and F. Fontaine to wit. Right away through the racing season they had met with marked success on the track, riding at numerous meetings without accident of any kind; but as soon as their winter season came on and they devoted their attention to football, misfortunes befel them; Jackson seriously twisting his knee, and Fontaine fracturing his ankle. On the hunting field, in the gymnasium, or at the boxing saloon, accidents are constantly occurring, but they are rarely commented upon.

Mr. Chas. Jarrott, the well-known English chauffeur, who recently covered the remarkable distance of 42 miles 325 yards in one hour—which is over three miles better than the previous English best—drove a motor-tricycle fitted with Dunlop tyres.

A very good performance was recently accomplished by Alphonse Bauge at Paris. Riding against time over a distance of 100 miles, on Dunlop tyres, he beat all records from 44 to 100 miles inclusive covering the latter distance in 2hrs. 33mins. 40 4-5 secs, which is nearly 24 mins. better than the previous best.

## THE GOVERNOR'S TOUR.

### HIS EXCELLENCY AT JACOBABAD.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

JACOBABAD, Dec. 3.

Their Excellencies duly arrived at 2-24 on Wednesday, and were received by the Municipal Commissioners and Civil and Military Officers present on the station. The regrettable illness of the Deputy Commissioner, Mr. M. D. Mackenzie, prevented him from being present.

The Commissioner in Sind's camp, where their Excellencies are staying, is a quarter-of-an hour's drive from the railway station, over straw-covered roads and along avenues of trees. In parts of the old cantonment, the deserted mud-built houses are crumbling into decay, and the once pleasant gardens covered with jungle. Although founded only fifty years ago, one portion of the town is getting prematurely gray, and, like old towns, Jacobabad has its historic associations, bequeathed by its founder, General Jacob, whose tomb even the youngest inhabitant will point out.

In the municipal town things are very different, side by side with this picture of decay is another of rejuvenation and progress. The Municipality is one of the richest in the province with schools and dispensaries. The Municipal Commissioners proposed originally to present his Excellency with an address on the day of his arrival, but owing to the Deputy Commissioner's illness, the presentation was deferred till the following day.

Accordingly, at 4-30, on Thursday, his Excellency accompanied by Mr. James and suite, drove to the shamiana, which had been erected in front of the new market to perform the dual functions of opening the Northcote Market, and receiving the address of the Municipality. The market is a spacious brick-built structure, covering an area of about 9,000 square feet. On arrival his Excellency was met at the south-west gate by Mr. Mackenzie, and conducted through the north-west gate into the market, and thence to the dais. A large gathering of Chiefs of Baluch tribes were present. On his Excellency taking his seat on the dais, an address was presented.

Mr. Mackenzie then asked permission to supplement the remarks in the address. Plague, he explained, had prevented the Municipality from completing the market earlier. At the same time it had shown the necessity for a new market clearly. The old market had been infested with rats and other vermin, and one of them had, therefore, set about enlarging the space in the locality, where the old market stood up, which was the most congested part of the town. For the construction and design of the market, he had to acknowledge the benefit of Mr. Kent, the Executive Engineer's advice. He then brought to the notice of his Excellency the services rendered by certain zemindars and officials, particularly of K. S. Sherdil Khan, K. S. Sham Saldin in the remodelling of the Desert Canal and the Kashmere Band. He concluded with the announcement that the district had shown its appreciation of her Excellency Lady Northcote's noble efforts on behalf of women of the Presidency by subscribing the sum of Rs. 1,400 to the Lady Dufferin Hospital Fund, and asked his Excellency to accept the box, which was before him as a small offering from the local Technical School.

His Excellency said: Gentlemen,—It is probable indeed I understand that as a matter of fact it is actually the case, that there are some gentlemen present here to-day, who can themselves recollect the time when General Jacob founded the small fort of Kangarh, comprising in addition to the small mud fort, three banias' shops and one well. Such was Jacobabad the year after, I myself was born, and now we see it one of the most flourishing towns in Sind, one that is so prosperous that I have great pleasure in being here to-day to open the new market-place, which its increasing prosperity demands. Whereas it was fifty years ago, a small strife-tormented place exposed to the raids of the wild Baluch tribes from the frontier, we now find the descendants of those very frontier races amongst the most loyal subjects of her Majesty the Queen. I congratulate the Municipality of Jacobabad upon the public spirit and intelligence, which induced them to contribute so liberally to the erection of this market-place, to the fresh localisation of their Vernacular and Technical Schools and on the charitable expenditure, which they have undertaken on behalf of those famine-stricken immigrants, whom you have supported during the past year, and from whose exertions I hope you will derive much benefit in years to come. One feature in your address came as a surprise and a very pleasant surprise to us both, and that was the announcement of the contribution, which Jacobabad has made to that admirable work initiated by Lady Dufferin, and in which Lady Northcote is endeavouring to show her interest—(cheers)—and on her behalf I thank you most sincerely for your handsome contribution, and for myself I thank you for the testimonial, showing the ability of the scholars of your Technical School, which you have done me the honour of presenting to-day. Gentlemen, a moment ago I referred to the condition of Jacobabad fifty years ago, contrasted with what it is now. Well, what is the moral we should draw from these facts ? Is it not that here in Sind as in other parts of India, we have satisfactorily solved, in great part and are continuing to solve the great Indian problem how Europeans and Natives should work together in harmony for the promotion of the interests of their common country ? I hope I am the last person, who would either under-rate on the one hand or over-estimate on the other, the importance of the service, which my own fellow-countrymen have rendered to India. They have been pioneers in the path of progress and civilisation, but they could not have accomplished one-tenth part of the good work, which they have been privileged to accomplish had it not been for the loyal and intelligent co-operation of the native chief and zamindars, and others who have influence among the native races of British India. Gentlemen, some fifty years ago, Europeans and Natives stood face to face in Sind, striving to vanquish each other on the field of battle. To-day I am glad to think they stand side by side as allies and friends engaged in the peaceful and noble effort of wringing from reluctant nature increased resources for the prosperity and support of European and Native subjects of her Majesty. Under her Majesty's gracious and benign sway, the inhabitants of herIndian possessions enjoy the blessings of peace within her territories. But there is still an ample field for those of her subjects, European or Native, who may wish to gain distinction at her hands, because let me remind you that when zemindars and others receive those marks of honour some of which I have had the pleasure of distributing, they do not receive them, whether it be from a Commissioner, or a Governor or a Viceroy, as the gift of those officials, because we are only her Majesty's representatives. The honours which are conferred by her Majesty, and you can earn them here in Sind, especially in two ways, either by assisting her Majesty's officers in the task of preserving law and order, or by rendering that aid which you render so gladly, in developing the material resources of the country. I heard with great pleasure read out the accounts of the services which zamindars have rendered here in connection with the great works of irrigation upon which Sind depends. In other parts of Sind I have had the pleasure also of decorating native gentlemen for services performed in connection with the preservation of peace. Upon that subject I have one word of warning and caution, which I would like to address to the inhabitants of this district. Whilst recognising fully the value of the services which the jirgahs have performed, it is with some regret that I have to admit that fierce passions that still prevail on the frontier from which blood feuds, arising mainly from matrimonial disputes, have brought about such a state of things as to necessitate the adoption of special measures for the prevention and repression of crime upon this frontier of her Majesty's possession. This state of affairs should not, I think, exist at the close of the 19th Century. And I would say to the native leaders of Sind that in no way can they better deserve marks of her Majesty's approval than by doing everything in their power to suppress these outbreaks. Gentlemen, can I refer again for one moment to the question of the market. I must congratulate those who have been employed designing it. I must congratulate Mr. Kent and his able coadjutors, the contractor who had worked so well, and may I say it gives me great pleasure to hear that this market was originally commenced under the auspices of so true a friend to Sind as Mr. Giles, who is about to replace so far as it is possible to replace him, the excellent and beloved Commissioner whom you are about to lose. It is no small pleasure to me who am the youngest of Bombay's public servants, to be associated with the name of Mr. Giles in this work. But I should have preferred to have seen one name more prominently brought forward in your address, I mean the name of Mr. Mackenzie, whom we are glad to see amongst us, though I am not sure whether his present state of health, his courage and public spirit are not exposing him to greater risk he should be undergoing. I have spoken so fully of Sind matters in Hyderabad and Sukkur, that I will not detain you any longer. Let me thank you, the people of Jacobabad and of the District, for the hearty welcome you have accorded to Lady Northcote and myself. Let me congratulate you all upon their good harvest and reiterate the hope that it may be our privilege to again revisit Sind before my term of office ends. Let me say that before this *durbar* closes, I am sure, you will be glad to hear a few words of farewell from your retiring Commissioner, of whose merits I have already had an opportunity of speaking, but which, indeed, need no words of mine to recommend them to a Jacobabad audience.

His Excellency and party, accompanied by the Commissioner in Sind, left for Batak by special train on Friday, the 30th, and arrived at 5 p.m. The party were the guests of Mr. Barrow, the Collector of Karachi. Their Excellencies left Batak for Kotri on Sunday, joining the train at Sehwan, after doing a little sight-seeing in that interesting town. One of the places of interest visited was the tomb of Lal Shahbaz, which is visited every year by thousands of pilgrims, and another was the fort of Alexander. The party left by special train arriving at Kotri at 10 p.m. This morning their Excellencies and party left in the "Outram" down the Indus for Bijowe.

### SHIKARPUR.

Their Excellencies and suite left Sukkur for Jacobabad at 8 a.m., on Wednesday last, and halted for a few hours en route at Shikarpur. As the train approached the station, the students of the local schools, who lined the roads, each carried a little flag in his hand, cheered lustily. Their Excellencies were met on the station by the Municipal Commissioners of the City and other residents. On alighting his Excellency was introduced to the leading gentlemen present and then accepted the customary address.

In reply his Excellency said: It affords Lady Northcote and myself the greatest possible pleasure to have an opportunity of paying this only too brief visit to your enterprising city and to receive the assurances of your loyal devotion to the Queen-Empress, and it will be my pleasant duty to submit to her these repeated assurances [illegible] which, I as her representative [illegible] dency, have had the honour of [illegible] visit to your city must be [illegible] of those objects of interests referred to in your address. Lady Northcote takes the deepest interest in the Lady Dufferin Hospital, which is one of the greatest benefits, which European ladies have conferred upon India. I have heard with regret that there is a temporary check on your prosperity, owing to the opening of the new Kotri-Rohri line, and I venture to say to the inhabitants of Shikarpur what I said yesterday to the Sukkur Municipality that I trust that that check is only temporary, and that the city will soon regain its primitive prosperity. I rejoice to learn from the address of the appreciation of the people of Shikarpur of our prolonged visit to Sind, and that our visit is to the interest of the cities in your province. I am glad to observe the active interest you take in sanitary measures. Believe me, gentlemen, no money can be better spent than in advancing the public health. I trust you will pardon me for cutting my reply short now, because I am anxious to see as much as possible of your city, in the few hours I have remaining at my disposal. I thank you once more, gentlemen, on behalf of Lady Northcote and myself, for your cordial welcome.

Their Excellencies and party then breakfasted with Mr. Rien, the Collector. The remainder of their stay was devoted to visiting the local institutions, such as the covered bazaar and the Dufferin Hospital. Their Excellencies rejoined the train at 1-10 p. m., and continued their journey.

## CALLING ON SUNDAYS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I see your contemporary rises ponderously this morning to add its weight to the discussion. I suppose it means it to be the "last word" again until it writes a three-column postscript. Your contemporary in this matter is like the green turtle at the Lord Mayor's banquet. We are getting along very nicely with this little matter so do for goodness' sake spare us the infliction of "Opinions of the Press" on domestic matters, and after all this is domestic rather than social. We do not want the newspaper man to join in it at all. He is as dull as our educational man if, perhaps, more dapper. When he comes to see us he asks us stupid questions as to our views on China or South Africa, or the Tramway question, instead of talking prettily. We have no views on such dreadful subjects and don't want any. Perhaps the "people of importance" will give him the enlightenment he requires. So let him call on them, though I would advise them to set up Visitors' Books that he and others may sign and save the expense of many cards. I quite agree with Mrs. E. de Longlist as to the desirability of a board, for it would in addition to having the advantages she enumerates enable us to say when we wish "Ah, yes, Mr. Brown Jones did call but really I don't know him from Adam," adding sotto voce and don't want to." How the thing may end concerns me very little, for my butler has received strict orders to put my "not-at-home" box at the gate the whole of every Sunday from sunrise to sunset under pain of a fine of one rupee for each omission. And whether what I have said is feeble witticism or elephantine delicatesse, I shall know in future to whom to be at home. . . .I trust Mr. Johnston will let us know the results of his mission, for although I mean to have my own way in my own establishment, I should like to hear if his original suggestion is likely to be adopted.—Yours, &c.,

A LADY OF QUALITY.

[ We have been compelled to omit a portion of our correspondent's letter as it contained references thinly veiling the identity of the supposed individuals whose remarks have given her offence. Moreover the employment of such terms as "impertinence," "colossal vanity" and "priggishness" are unnecessary even if appropriate.—*Ed. B. G.*]

## THE CIRCULATION OF CURRENCY NOTES.

### LETTER FROM THE BOMBAY CHAMBER.

The Bombay Chamber of Commerce, under date 30th November, has addressed the following letter to the Under Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department, Calcutta :—

Sir,—Under the instructions of the Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 5426A dated 26th October 1900 regarding suggested measures designed to popularise the use of Currency Notes.

2. My Committee believe it will be well to discuss "seriatim" and independently the four possible measures in question as set forth in paragraph 6 of the letter under reply.

3. Regarding (a) in which it was suggested that notes of all circles might be made legal tender generally throughout India, the Committee are of opinion that great weight is to be attached to the objection suggested by Government in para. 7, especially if notes of large denomination were made generally legal tender without being generally encashable. They believe, however, that if notes of denominations not exceeding ten rupees were made general legal tender the objection would be less as it would usually be possible to use such notes on the spot, and that such extension of the currency of Rs. 5 and Rs. 10 notes would popularise their use.

4. Regarding (b) "that Government should undertake to cash the notes of any circle at Calcutta, Madras or Bombay," the Committee are of opinion that the carrying out of such an undertaking would afford considerable facility to trade and would tend to popularise the use of notes. But they would point out that the facilities referred to would be applicable only to transfers of money to Calcutta, Bombay and Madras, or to payments made to one of those centres for goods going up-country therefrom, but would be of no assistance to export traders who had sent down goods to these ports from outlying places.

5. Regarding (c) "that Government should experimentally undertake to cash the notes of one principal circle (say Calcutta) at all treasuries in the province forming the circle (say Bengal)," the committee recognise that if this proposal were made applicable to large notes it could not be entertained by Government; but they believe that the measure might with safety be instituted in respect of notes of denominations not exceeding Rs. 10.

6. Regarding (d) my Committee approve of the suggestion "that Government should make some moderate addition to the number of places at which cash can be demanded for notes, *e.g.* by undertaking to cash notes of the Calcutta and Allahabad circles at Calcutta, Allahabad, Cawnpore and Patna (or Benaras) and those of the Lahore circle at Calcutta, Lahore and Delhi."

7. In conclusion, my Committee desire to submit that to effect any great and constant expansion of the net circulation of notes, it is necessary to touch not so much the mercantile classes, as the great masses of the poorer people. Any such expansion therefore must, in the opinion of the Committee, be effected in notes of denominations not exceeding Rs. 10; and owing to the comparative inconvenience and cost of making large remittances in such small notes, the Government might, with perfect safety, institute in respect of such small notes a combination of the measures (*a*) and (*c*) under which the man of the working classes, on whom the desired expansion really depends, may be able to pay his debts in any such notes throughout India or, should he so desire to enchash them at the nearest treasury.—I have &c

WILLIAM GREAVES,
Chairman.
FREDERICK NOEL PATON,
Secretary.

## THE FAMINE IN GUJARAT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The recent famine, nowhere more severely felt than in Gujarat, has left the Irish Presbyterian Mission, working in that province, face to face with the charge of nearly 1,600 children. These poor famine waifs, in many cases terribly weakened and injured by the suffering they have undergone, will require not only to be fed, clothed and housed, but to receive constant care and attention during the next few years.

Further, if these children are to grow up to useful independence, they must from the first be taught some industrial work, so that eye and hand as well as brain may receive a thorough training. Technical education is engaging the attention of the best minds in India as never before, and these children, handicapped already in the race of life, must receive the best we can give them now if they are afterwards to hold their own.

The cost of such an undertaking is necessarily very heavy, and so far beyond the means of the ordinary supporters of this mission that it seems right to give the public and friends of children in general an opportunity of learning of our needs.

The buildings alone which will be necessary to accommodate such a large number of children—ten times what used to be in our orphanages—will cost not less than Rs. 15,000 or £1,000. The yearly cost of food, clothes and superintendence can hardly be less than Rs. 75,000 or £5,000, at least for the first year or two, and while so large a proportion of the children are sickly and feeble. Add to this the often considerable outlay that will be necessary to establish technical schools and workshops even of the simplest kind, and it will be seen that there is a large field here for the exercise of practical sympathy by those who love children and feel for them in their sufferings.

Even now over a large part of Gujarat the prospect for the coming months is very dark, and everything seems to point to a second year of scarcity. Readers of this are earnestly invited, while the recollection of famine sufferings is still vivid in their minds to give what help they can towards a form of relief, which does not close with the famine and which if successfully carried out may compensate hundreds of famine victims for the privations and losses which have darkened what should be their happiest years.

Contributions will be gratefully received and acknowledged by

Mr. W. D. Eakin, 12, May Street, Belfast, Ireland, or by Rev. H. R. Scott, Surat.—Yours, &c.,

J. SINCLAIR STEVENSON,
Secy. to the Irish Presbyterian
Gujarat Orphanage Committee.

Marssion House,ePantij, 5th Deomber.

It has been decided not to hold the usual annual Conference of the National Union of Conservative Associations this year. The Council has decided that the Conference should be held at Wolverhampton, but it has been deferred until next year, when Sir Alfred Hickman will preside over its deliberations. Next November Lord Salisbury will attend as the guest of the Earl of Dartmouth, and will address a great public meeting.

## REVIEWS.

The Hosts of the Lord (William Heinemann, London.)—Mrs. Steele has painted another crowded canvas in which viceroys, military officers, civilians of all sorts, English ladies and children, missionaries, natives of every caste and creed, and the fascinating feminine product of two races, are all cleverly intermingled upon the gorgeous background of the East, to throw up the high-lights. Like most of Mrs. Steele's wonderful stories, one does not read them for the plot, and the story in "The Hosts of the Lord" is the least interesting part of the work. Given a small up-country station with two or three civilians, a couple of military officers and a few troops, a settlement of missionaries, a wonderful old Italian priest, guardian to a mysterious half-caste Indian Princess, and the native element well-represented by men and women of varied types—mix up all those people in various complications connected with Love and Religion, those two greatest factors in human life—serve up hot with a native up-rising, inevitable to this writer's stories, and you have all one carries away of the story of "Hosts of the Lord." But the book abounds in strong scenes, wonderful word-pictures of places and people, fascinating descriptions of native life and character and cleverly portrays to the reader that indefinite thing which we call the "atmosphere of the East." The contrast of the loves of Leila and Erda—one so passionately of the Earth, earthy—the other even ashamed that anything human could detract from her high aspirations—is well worked out. The scene in the chapel, when Leila is done to death by the jealous Roshan, and dies happily, calling on her lover, is very fine—though one feels that it is inevitable. Those balcony scenes must have an end, and Leila could not come down to the prose of every-day life and to finding out what a very poor creature her lover is. The character of the old Italian priest, faithful to his love of half-a-century, is an interesting study—though surely his prowess with the foils is somewhat marvellous in a man of his advanced years. The book is wonderfully clever, like all Mrs. Steele's writings, but in this as in all her books there seems a something wanting—perhaps it is the special human interest. The men and women, to whom Mrs. Steele introduces us are not in themselves particularly interesting characters, not people one would choose for one's friends. Even the young Sir Galahad, Lance Carlyon, is not much of a hero after all. The book does not quite escape the charge of dulness. Every one is in earnest; it is all tragedy; while from the most tragic real life comedy and even farce are not excluded. But even with these drawbacks "The Hosts of the Lord" is a book to read, and though not such a masterpiece as "On the face of the Waters" it is a striking study of some phases of Indian life.

Lord Linlithgow, by Morley Roberts (Longman's Colonial Library). Though this is a political novel, it is lively, and entertaining by reason of the variety of its characters and the vivid life that animated each of them. The heroine is almost the only calm person, unconscious of the stream of ambition and intrigue in which she moves, and she makes a very pretty foil to the careless espieglerie of her experienced friend Grace Redway. But finally Helen Lancaster wakes up effectually to an appreciation of her own part in life, even if the niceties of politics still remain an unfathomable mystery to her. The hero is, of course, deep in love as well as in politics, but his love does not promise as well as his ambition. A kind military and practical friend comes to his help, by suggesting that instead of despairing and looking glum, he should bring over the loved one's great friend to his side. "How ?" says the simple politician.

"It can be done and done easily," said the soldier, laughing. "I know her, we didn't spend three weeks together on a P. and O. boat without my reconnoitring the country. I have her mapped out, four inches to the mile. There's a weak point in every position, and the sea is a feminine developer that can't be beaten. No woman can hide her soul when she smells salt water."

And he does most effectually play on that weak point. Some of the Colonel's badinage is amusing enough, as he leads up to the position and wins Grace's help for his friend, though not exactly in a way that pleases that young man. But Murray Harford knows well that beggars in the Court of Love can't be choosers, and his spirits rise. The interest of the story hangs on this state of affairs, but there is an inner spring that goes near to working ruin, mental and physical, to the hero. Politics on the outside and to the ambitious look fascinating and noble, but the inner circle know that there is much work to be done that the high-minded shrink from and that can only be done, so to speak, by piece-work, giving to each earnest neophyte the part that he can and will act. Poor Murray Harford being still but an unsatisfied apprentice gets his share of hard and heartless work, and as he is an honorable and scrupulous young man, he does it conscientiously with the result that he stands aghast and well-nigh distraught at the havoc he has made. He finds himself guilty of a deed that in cooler moments and without the spur of love's sweet yearnings and devotion to his political chief he would have shrunk from with loathing as an impossibility. The state of his mind, his moral revulsion and utter break-down after the supreme moment make most exciting reading. Morley Roberts shows his knowledge of human nature and politics in allowing the man to rehabilitate himself even in his own esteem, for unlike Lancelot his dishonor rooted in honor stood, and there was balm in Gilead, for even the stern, moral sense of his lady-love, who condemned wholesale all whom she did not label "good," insists that whatever her lover does must be right, for is he not a Member of Parliament, and "in England it is impossible for any one who is not all he should be to get into Parliament." This truism she uttered in her delight to the brand-new Premier who received it with grave consideration.

"It is certainly in any one's favour to be there," he admitted, "and if a man is a black sheep he is not apt to offer samples of his wool to, let us say, the Lord Chancellor."

Helen's lover, as falls often to the lot of the apprentice to politics, did some work in Fleet Street, leaders and the like. Consequently the girl was easily interested in journalism. Her friend Mr. Redway showed her Fleet Street and

"delivered herself fluently upon the nobility of politics combined with journalism. Nowadays scions of the highest nobility" (Harford would be a peer one day) "were grafted upon the newspaper tree. "Do you know," my dear, "I have been asked to write for very prominent papers myself ?" "No," said Helen, "and what about ?" "About immorality, my dear," said Grace; "and also about the French accent of the upper classes; and about the influence of Wagner upon Weissman. At least, I think it was Weissman, or Haussman, or Herbert Spencer, or somebody."

"And did you do it, Grace ?"

"Well, no. I didn't," admitted Grace, "and even though the letter, the second letter—said it didn't matter what I knew about immorality or Wagner; all they wanted was my opinion. The editor said the opinion of a woman of the real world was sure to be more correct, in its relation to the world, than that of any one, even the most immoral or the most Wagnerian. But I had an old-fashioned prejudice against doing it, as I was not connected with a Bishop or the Divorce Court."

"Is it true, Grace," asked Helen, who by no means followed a quarter of her friend's wild flights, "that society is very wicked now ?"

Grace shook her head.

"I don't think it is so very bad, only nowadays the newspapers make more fuss. They are the guardians of our morality, dear."

"Yes," said Helen. It seemed to her striking proof of the goodness and nobility of journalists."

"And the lowest organs are the most concerned about our morals," added Grace flippantly.

If the lowest journals were so faithful to the cause of high social purity, it was obvious to Helen that a big daily must be a monument of virtue.

"It is very satisfactory," she said "but the Vicar, —I mean Mr. Smith, at Harlington—said that the tone in London was much lower than it was at Harlington."

"Perhaps," said Grace, "but every one can't live at Harlington, you know."

Grace is most indulgent to the girl's unsophisticated views wisely knowing that life loses no time in filling up that void in the youngest mind. Many of the characters in the story are thinly veiled actualities, but that does not destroy its interest as a novel, and perhaps adds a realism to the amusingly cynic spirit in which it is written. It is very good political fooling.

Ada Vernham, Actress, by Richard Marsh (Long's Colonial Library), is a realistic novel, with a vengeance. The opening chapter places us at once in possession of the knowledge to what depths of poverty and absolute wretchedness a struggling theatrical company, that in even their best tours can barely pay their way, are reduced when the manager walks off with the week's cash, and leaves the members stranded with theatre, gas, and all the et-ceteras unpaid. We find this company literally in the street, the theatre door irrevocably shut on them, and not more than about two pounds in cash among the derelict members. This sum is, of course, in the pocket of the wickedest and hardest-hearted individual, and his idea of help is to offer aid to one actress on such terms that she indignantly declines to accept. We are scarcely free of that hateful incident before Ada Vernham's landlady orders her out, as she cannot keep an impecunious lodger and then as the actress is facing the unknown with all the courage she can command, in comes a playwriter, enthusiastic and firmly convinced that in Ada he has found the one person who could make his new play a success. An agreement is entered into, but a chasm of four months lies between the earning of money and the present hungry moment, and Ada is too proud, is too foolish, to betray the fact that soul and body have to be kept together if she is to make any sort of debut in the character she has promised to assume. But she finds another and a far worse way out of the difficulty before the day is over. And though she has not to starve to death, we think it would have been better had she taken that risk. The writer mercifully does not ask us to follow her during this four-months' interval. And we meet her again when she is hard at work at the [illegible], the rehearsing of, which gives fine play [illegible] and fear. The author goes through [illegible] emotion, and his enthusiasm, his straining after every possible [illegible] success that befalls, his sacrifice of everything and everybody to that end is-heart-rending. The scenes through which Ada Vernham lives, are too horrible for anything. The final day of the first appearance on the boards is a tragedy, and the last scene of all is the most repulsive that can well be imagined. Ada Vernham's first lover, who has meanwhile become a priest, is one of the audience, and when she has broken down hopelessly, he rushes behind the scenes, seizes her in his arms, embraces her before every one, actors, dressers, author and prompters, and bids her fly with him. She responds and the amazement and horror of the by-standers can be imagined as the pair declare aloud their unalterable love and devotion while they exchange impassioned caresses. The situation loses nothing from the fact that Ada's husband in a frenzy of delirium tremens sat in the front row of the pit, making himself heard before the curtain had to be prematurely lowered. The playwright might have recouped himself by allowing the baffled public, who had been enraged by the utter failure of the play they had come to see, to view the final and unrehearsed scene that the curtain concealed. The story reveals the depths which desperate and uncontrolled natures can reach.

## MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I request you to allot space to my letter in the columns of your valuable journal, as the question affects more than 3,000 students, who have presented themselves for the above examination this year. My object is not to continue the tradition of decrying examination papers, but the motive, which actuates me to write this letter, is to ensure that in the future unfair questions will not be set by any examiners, and that this year justice will be done to those who have submitted themselves for the first examination of the local University. My chief complaint is against the History and Geography Paper, as some of the questions in it are too stiff for being put in an elementary examination of this nature. For the satisfaction of the examiners themselves and the information of the Syndics, I will mention here a few questions, which will be sufficient to convince any one that the discretion of the examiners is at fault. The fact that I am one of the candidates ought to detract nothing from what I may say in criticism of some of the questions, but the public should minutely examine the truth or otherwise of my statement. In all there are ten questions carrying 100 marks and the paper as usual is divided into two sections. I raise no objection to this. The fourth question in the first section is divided into three parts and twelve marks are assigned to it; I avail myself of the opportunity of reproducing it here. (*a*) How will you compare the character and aims of Charles II. with those of James II.? (*b*) Mention the circumstances which led to the union of England with Scotland. (*c*) Sketch the policy and work of Walpole during his long tenure of office. I submit, with due deference, that questions of such advanced character may have been properly set at the B. A. Examination, and that it is ridiculous to ask Matriculation candidates to answer them. Matriculation students are required to possess only rudimentary knowledge of the prescribed subjects, whereas these questions pertain to politics, philosophy of history, criticism, constitutional law and history. Walpole's administration is a landmark in the annals of the British Constitution. George I. in consequence of his ignorance of the language, custom and constitution of the nation over whom he was destined by birth to rule, had to relegate to the Minister and the Cabinet great many powers which his predecessors had exercised before him. How are we expected to know the circumstancees connected with the Chippenham election, which precipitated the fall of the great administrator? Question No. 6 of the second section is equally vexatious and ridiculous. I will quote it here for the information of the public. What do you know of Asoka? What means did he adopt for the spread of Buddhism? What were the principal contents of his edicts? I should like to know whether the examiners suppose that the poor candidates are required to be well-versed in the subtle and philosophical tenets of Buddhism as well as the theological dogmas and preachings of some of its renowned propagandists. These questions serve to make a brilliant display of the historical lore of the examiners, but from the standpoint of the University as well as that of the unfortunate candidates they are palpably out of place.—Yours, &c.,

A CANDIDATE.

## THE GUJARATI PASSAGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The Gujarati passage, set in the English Paper of the Matriculation Examination, is always the subject of discussion and of hardship to the young mental workers. This year's passage is of the same type as usual and has given rise to the same complaint and no one knows when the evil will cease. The passage in question is embodied in such peculiar and difficult words as are beyond the province of young students to do them justice. If all the candidates had Gujarati as their second language, and if such a passage be set in the paper, there would be little ground for complaint. As the case stands, however, there are only a few candidates with Gujarati as their second language, the majority take up French, Persian and other languages. To the Parsee candidates especially such passages are a source of great perplexity, as the Gujarati they are acquainted with is colloquial, almost free from Sanskrit terms. Again the examiner should bear in mind that the English Paper is set to test the English knowledge and not the Gujarati knowledge of the candidates. The translation pieces are indeed an exhibition of the high knowledge possessed by the examiners and shows great industry on their part to cull out the most difficult words from a Gujarati dictionary and to find room for them in their passage, but at the same time they also ought to take into consideration the limited knowledge of the young candidates and make allowance for their deficiencies. I hope, therefore, that while at least assigning marks the examiners will take into account these real grievances of the unfortunate candidates and treat the answer in a liberal spirit.—Yours, &c.,

SYMPATHY.

## SUNSPOTS AND FAMINE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In the famine of 1888 I had read in one of the issues of the "Pioneer" of that year, that there would be another great famine in the year 1899, that is eleven years afterwards, and that there was a famine in the year 1877, that is eleven before, and also a famine in 1866, *i. e.*, eleven years before the last date. This fact was so much impressed upon my mind that I had prepared myself for this calamity. I had about thirty head of good cattle for agricultural purposes which I sold away. I gave my fields to cultivate by contract and I purchased grain for trading purposes, from which I got considerable profit; and looking at the above facts there would be another great famine in the year 1910, and people and Government also should prepare themselves for the next contingency. The writer in the "Pioneer" has predicted this from an astronomical phenomenon that the earth turns round the sun every eleventh year when the sun's surface is covered by the dark spot to its maximum extent, and that the sun shows this surface to the earth every eleventh year by turning round its axis about every eleventh year. I do not know whether the sun's surface was covered by the dark spots to its maximum extent during the above stated famine years, and I shall be extremely obliged to any gentleman or an astronomer if he informs me, through the medium of your paper, that the sun turns on its axis every eleventh year and that its surface is then covered to its maximum extent at that period. It further appears that while the earth is so situated the sun's influence on the evaporation of water, which is the source and cause of rain, is less than in other years and consequently there is deficient rainfall and famine is the result. This is also a matter for investigation by the meteorologists. This correspondence of the sun and the earth may not be exactly eleven years as is shown by the fact of comparing the dates of other famines in India, because it recurs sometimes after twelve years; so the date of the next famine may be 1910 or 1911.—Yours, &c.,

Amraoti, 3rd Dec. X.

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## NOTES FROM GOA.

OUR correspondent, writing from Panjim, on 6th instant, says:—This week has been an eventful one. It commenced with the annual grand festival, on the 3rd inst., in honour of St. Francis Xavier, the Great Apostle of East Indies, to whom the introduction and spread of Christianity in India is due, and who, by the force of his example and zeal for the conversion of infidels and reform of Christians, succeeded in bringing thousands to the fold of Christ. He was born in Navarra, a few miles distant from the town of Pampelona in Spain, on the 7th April, 1506; arrived in Goa on the 6th May, 1542, in company with the Governor Martin Affonzo de Souza, and died on a Friday, the 2nd December, 1552, at the age of forty-six years, on a cold and rainy day, in the deserted island of San-Chau, in the arms of Jorge Alvares and Francisco d'Aguiar, two Portuguese officers, who were proceeding together with this holy man to China, thereby paying to the Jesuit Xavier their last tribute of love and gratitude. It is not only Indians, who have reason to be grateful to Xavier, but the Portuguese nation as well, for it must be remembered that to him is due the opening of commerce with Japan, and our first intercourse with Cathay. The important alliances and treaties secured through his intervention, with the kings of Cochin, Travancore, Kandy, and others, caused him to be looked upon as another Albuquerque, and brought fame to Portugal. The miracles worked by him, or through his intercession, during the ten years of his apostolical labours in Asia, are so well-known to the majority of your readers that, it is unnecessary to say anything more in regard to this holy Jesuit Missionary, who belonged to a noble family, and abandoned all honors and riches, preferring to live and die as a martyr and pauper "ad majorem Gloria Dei."

After the termination of this festival commenced the Eucharistical Congress, in the evening of the 4th inst., which was attended by more than fifteen archbishops and bishops and hundreds of priests; such an imposing act was never before witnessed in this city. It lasted for three days, and closes this evening with a sermon by the Bishop of Mylapore (Madras) to be followed by a grand procession and Solemn Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament, terminating with a musical concert at 8-30 p.m. in the "Largo," or stately compound in front of the Patriarchal Palace. His Excellency the Governor and family have been present at the religious ceremonies during these three days, as also many other state officials.

Now that the first Eucharistical Congress in Goa and the second in India—which took place in Ceylon in the last century—is at an end, the attention of the inhabitants is being directed to the election of two gentlemen to represent Goa in the Lisbon Parliament. There are four candidates, in the field, two are Europeans residing at Lisbon who are backed by Government, whilst the majority of Goans are bent on either re-electing Senhor Christovam Pinto, the present "Deputado—an intelligent Goanese gentleman—or nominating the able and renowned Goan Barrister, Senhor Correa Afonso. These Deputies are really nominal, for the Ministers carry everything their own way, caring little for the oratorical discourses and flourishes of the Goa Deputies. It would be far better to abolish these farcical representations and have in lieu a General Association on the lines of your Bombay Presidency or the National Indian Association, whose representations will carry weight and likely prove more effective than the rhetorical speeches and bravados of the Goanese Deputies. In the old times, there were two or three independent and fearless native deputies, who were much respected in Parliament and succeeded in obtaining many privileges for the country.

## ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

LIST of entries for sailing races to be held this afternoon. Yachts handicap race to start at 3 o'clock and at 3-30.

| Yacht's names. | Start. | Entered by |
|---|---|---|
| | H. M's. | |
| Nanta | 3-30 | Mr G T W Olver |
| Stella | Do | Col H W Boyd, I M S |
| Turquoise | Do | Mr F Tebbs |
| Sapphire | Do | Mr E S Luard |
| Mannikin | 3 | Officers, R A |
| Isca | Do | Mr James P Chrystal |
| Melody | 3-30 | Mr J B K Macbeth |

Course No 9, viz, from Committee Vessel round Tucker Beacon, leaving it to port; round Red Chul Buoy, W N W of Butcher Island, and round North Karanja Buoy leaving both to Starboard and thence to Committee Vessel. Length of course 9 6 miles.

Ship's boats (fancy rig) handicap race at 3-15.

| Boat's name. | Entered by |
|---|---|
| H M S Assaye's Cutter | Lt H Morland, R N |
| H M S Magdala's I Cutter | Mr D O Keele |
| H M S Abyssinia's Cutter | Mr E J Lake |
| R I M Dockyard Cutter | Mr A Monk |
| H M's Custom's Cutter | Mr E Gray |
| H M S Magdala's III Cutter | Mr L Bridle |
| R I M Dockyard Cutter | Mr A Mitchell |
| P & O S S Pekin's Cutter | Officers, S S Pekin |

Course No 1 reversed, viz, from Committee Vessel round Sunk Rock and round South Karanja Buoy, leaving both to port and thence to Committee Vessel. Length of course 7 1 miles.

'Tomtit' class race to start at 3-20

| Boat's name. | Entered by |
|---|---|
| Titmouse | Mr R H H Hopkins |
| Lorna | Surgeon G R McMahon |
| Coralie | Mr C H Byrne |
| Tomtit | Capt A G Chichester |
| Chitta | Capt G Lamb, I M S |
| Midget | Officers, R A |

Course No. 1 reversed, viz., same as above

## OCTOGENARIAN HUSBAND'S ACTION.

AN amusing case was concluded in the Queen's Bench Division in which Dr. William Grove Grady, a retired physician, eighty-nine years of age, sued Mrs. Emma Jane Grady, his wife (many years her husband's junior), to recover possession of a diamond ring and brooch.

In cross-examination by Mr. L. Thomas, the plaintiff said he never told the defendant to buy the brooch for herself. He bought the brooch because he thought it was worth double what he was asked for it, and that he might make a little cash. It was not correct to say that his wife bought the brooch for £25. She had broken up the ring and "metamorphosed" it. (Laughter.)

Am I right in supposing that you were on terms of affection with the defendant before your marriage?—There was never any affection on my part. (Laughter.)

What made you marry her?—Her blandishments and her walking after me. I would not have married her if I had known she was a nurse. I would not marry any nurse; I am too well bred for that. (Laughter.)

Did you propose to her on two separate occasions, and were you refused at first?—I do not know how many times I might have done it. (Laughter.) I have no recollection of it. All I know I was a stupid old man to do such a thing. (Renewed laughter.) I leave her with you, and you may take her home with you. (Loud laughter.)

Did you give her this ring as an engagement ring?—Never. That is a made-up story.

I do not wish to worry you, but I must put a few questions.—Oh, you may worry me. I am not quite dead yet. I will make a good fight, and there is a good deal of blood in my body. It is good blood, too. (Laughter.)

Did you give the defendant that brooch (holding up a silver-gilt brooch)?—Yes. I have given other women brooches. (Laughter.)

In the action on the settlement did you not withdraw every imputation against your wife and agree to pay her £5,000 and not molest her? After that you bring this fresh action.—I might bring twenty actions.

Dr. Hyslop, senior medical attendant at Bethlem Hospital, said when the plaintiff was admitted he was suffering from senile melancholia. He imagined he was ruined.

Mrs. Grady was called and said she was not a nurse as had been stated. The plaintiff came to reside at her mother's house in March 1895. Shortly afterwards he began to follow her about and worry her. In June he proposed to her, but she refused to accept saying she could not leave home the following month, however, he again proposed marriage, and said if she would marry him he would agree to leave with her at home. For the third time, on July 21, plaintiff proposed to her, and was accepted. It was then he gave her the diamond ring as an engagement ring. He did not give her the ring to take to a jeweller to have the stones reset and a smaller ring made. The plaintiff explained the different stones in the ring, and added that many women had tried to get it from him, but that he had always intended it for his wife. After the marriage they went on their honeymoon, and on returning to London they continued to reside with her mother. In April, 1896, the plaintiff commenced an action to set aside the marriage settlement, but he abandoned it and paid the costs.

The jury returned a verdict for the defendant. Judgment accordingly with costs.

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IT has been decided that the cost of sending the Indian Contingent to Australia to take part in the Commonwealth rejoicings shall be borne by the Indian revenues. This is estimated at about Rs. 77,000.

MRS. EVERARD COTES (S. J. Duncan) has returned to Calcutta, and will spend the cold weather here. Mrs. Cotes's pen continues to be occupied with Indian subjects. A novelette by her, entitled "A Mother in India," will shortly appear in "Scribner's Magazine," and she has been engaged during the past summer upon a book which will present Simla life from a somewhat novel point of view.

IT is understood that among many others the following subjects will receive the careful attention of the Government of India during the cold weather:—(1) The provision of six Vickers-Maxim batteries; (2) mountings for four maxim guns for the defences of the Harness and Saddlery Factory, Cawnpore; (3) the reduction of the weight carried by cavalry horses; (4) the completion of all stores and equipments for the field army in all departments; (5) the provision of further equipments and stores for the additional troops that may be employed in mobilisation.

THE President of the next Muhammadan Educational Conference, which is to be held this year at Rampur on the 29th and 30th instant, will be Nawab Amad-ul-Mulk, Sayad Husain Bilgrami, Director of Public instruction and Private Secretary to His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad. A considerable number of delegates and representatives of Muhammadan Anjumans from the Punjab and other parts of India are as usual expected to join the Conference. Every possible arrangement is being made by the Rampur State for the reception of the guests.

IT sometimes happens that Judges in this country have to deal with queer topics. At the Sessions Court, North Arcot District, in connection with the Mahunt murder case, a not inconsiderable portion of the evidence deals with matters astrological. Works of equal antiquity and obscurity have been quoted, and elaborate calculations made, on both sides, with reference to "subba lagnams" and "yogams." The point is vehemently maintained for the defence that the falling of a lizard on a person's head is an awful portent, while the prosecution would apparently have it that it is a circumstance of happy augury. The "science" of astrology is altogether occult but the vagaries of lizards!

## THE MURDER ON YARMOUTH BEACH.

### EVIDENCE AGAINST THE ACCUSED.

THE Great Yarmouth murder case seems likely to prove one of the most sensational trials which have occupied public attention for some years past.

Herbert John Bennett, of 18, William-street, Woolwich, was formally charged with the crime at Great Yarmouth Police-court—namely, with the murder of a young woman, who was found strangled on the South Beach at Great Yarmouth on September 23. The prisoner was undefended.

The Chief Constable of Great Yarmouth stated that, with the help of a photograph of the deceased woman and her child, which was found at her lodgings in Yarmouth, he had ascertained that she was the wife of the prisoner, and at a later date he would be prepared with a large amount of evidence which would connect the prisoner with the crime with which he was charged. In a portmanteau at the house in William-street, Woolwich, he found a watch and chain which had been identified by one Rudrum as having been worn by the woman while she lodged at his house in Great Yarmouth.

The Chief Constable brought out the fact also that up to the time of his arrest the prisoner did not communicate in any way with the police to inform them that his wife was missing.

The prisoner said he did not mind making a statement right from the beginning, but he was cautioned against doing so as such a statement might be used in evidence against him.

He was formally remanded for a week.

At subsequent hearings, it appears, one of the witnesses will be a girl named Meadows, to whom, it is stated, Bennett had engaged himself to be married. Pale, worn, and semi-hysterical, this girl, who is now living in Stepney with her mother, told her story to a "Daily Mail" representative:

"When I first met Bennett," she said, "I was a parlourmaid in a good house in the West End. I was introduced to him by a friend.

"That was a little more than six months ago, and a few weeks after I had met him he asked me to marry him. I could not say exactly how long after we first met, but it was quiet a short time.

"You would not be surprised if you knew him," she added, "for he is a most attractive man, and he seemed very fond of me. He told me, as I thought, all there was to be told about himself. I knew he had been employed at the Woolwich Co-operative Stores, and also at the Arsenal. Of course I had not the least suspicion he was married.

"I saw him constantly after that, and until last Tuesday I never learned the truth. A few days before he was arrested he gave me a brooch, and I was wearing it when I went to see him at the Woolwich Police-station on Wednesday. Then the police took possession of it, and I heard it had belonged to his wife."

"I believe him innocent from my very soul," exclaimed Miss Alice Meadows to an *Echo* reporter who interviewed her at her home the other day. "I know he has wronged me and deceived me," she exclaimed amidst a flood of tears, "but I cannot believe and, what is more, I will not believe, that he has descended to killing a poor defenceless woman."

The young lady is naturally prostrated by grief and when seen by the Press representative she was so weak that she had to be led by her mother into the front parlour and placed in an easy chair.

"There," said the girl's mother pointing to a large trunk underneath the table, "are my poor Alice's wedding garments, her trousseau, her little white shoes, and the bridal veil." Miss Meadows and Bennett were to be married at the end of this month, and in the trunk was her wedding dress of white satin.

This dramatic incident caused the young girl to break out afresh in an agony of grief, "Oh, Bert! Bert!" she cried.

## HANS ZOUTENDYK OF CAPETOWN.

To see Hans Zoutendyk walking down Adderley-street, Capetown, you would take him for an Englishman. When you heard him speak you would take him for a colonial born of British parents. But he was a Dutchman pure and simple. His father was Dutch, his mother was Dutch, and their fathers and mothers were Dutch. As a boy he had chummed with colonial-born sons of British parents, from whom he had gathered great ideas of the power and might of England—when England liked to exert it. Per contra, there was Amajuba. True. But Amajuba could be explained, and he easily discounted that. You see, a Dutchman of Capetown does not always think the same as a Transvaal dopper, though he does so very often. The more Hans Zoutendyk came in contact with Englishman the more he liked and imitated them. In this partiality he was greatly encouraged by his old father, who had lived under the shadow of Table Mountain for thirty odd years. The old man had not lived thirty years in Capetown without forming some pretty shrewd conclusions.

Some six months after I had been in Capetown I mentioned to old Zoutendyk one evening in a casual manner that I was leaving for Kimberley in a day or so (that was as far as the railway went in those days, and it was a forty-four hours' journey).

"There," he said, "that is the way with you English. You land here in Capetown, and after a while you say, 'I'm off to Kimberley, or Johannesburg, or Mafeking,' and away you go, as if it was a six hours' journey, and think no more of it than I would of going to Paarl or Stellenbosch—in fact, not so much. Now, when one of our boys is going to Kimberley, or even Beaufort West, he talks about it for a month at least, and then perhaps is afraid to venture unless sure of something to do up there."

So that Hans Zoutendyk was English, in all but name, and when things got doubtful up Mashona land way he started off one fine morning and joined the B.S.A. Police. In the wars with the Matabele he did good service, and showed a cool head. In fact, up to September, 1899, the B.S.A. Police had few more capable men. Then he took his discharge. Why? Well, you see, he knew what was coming. Every Dutchman in South Africa, loyal or disloyal, knew what was coming, though perhaps not when.

In September, 1899, Hans Zoutendyk knew that those black clouds must burst, and soon that the storm would be fierce and devastating. He knew that soon he must be for or against a Dutch South Africa. So he went back to Capetown.

Now Hans would be a useful man to either side, and he had not long to wait for wooers in Capetown. He was sent for to the Castle (if you know Capetown you know the Castle), and offered any terms he liked to go about the country and keep his eyes and ears open and report to the Castle in due course. No, he could not do that. He could not fight against his own people. The Castle had to do without him.

Then the Transvaal spies (with which Capetown reeked) had a try for him, but Hans shut them up like slamming a safe door.

"If this war was one on the square," he said, "I would not fight against the English, but to ask me to do dirty work against the people who have been my friends and who have made South Africa—no! I'll see you damned first! What!" he shouted, "ask me to give my services to a gang of thieves and hypocrites like Paul Kruger and his Hollanders! I'll see you to Hell first!"

So Hans Zoutendyk is a neutral.

W. S. S.

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IN accordance with the provisions of the Money-Lending Act, of which we gave particulars the other day, the register of money-lenders is now in process of compilation. All registrations have to be completed before the end of the present month under penalty of £100. The first list of names registered has just been published, and so far, it appears, 149 persons have given in their names. The list contains several features of interest. The high-sounding names under which many money-lenders have been in the habit of doing business are now lifted like a veil and the personalities under them are revealed. The multiplication of offices by single moneylenders is another feature of the list. Thus twenty-three money-lending establishments in the Northern counties are registered in one name, and the majority of firms appear with more than one establishment. The money-lenders, again, are apparently not content to describe themselves as money-lenders. There are a number of gentlemen on the list, besides "warehousemen" and other business descriptions; while industry is represented by such returns—strange, surely, in this connexion—as a stevedore, a black smith, a knocker-up and a coachdriver.

THE German Government (says the "Standard's Berlin correspondent) intends to institute a special department for "Bottle Messages," after the example of the United States. They are to be used for scientific purposes, as they have proved of the greatest service for navigation. Such bottles are now protected by International Law. Sea captains are given forms containing the following items in seven languages: "Currents, name of ship, name of captain, day of despatch, name of finder day and place of the find." The captain fills up the first part of the form, and throws it overboard in a carefully sealed bottle. Having filled up the second part of the form, he sends it to the Naval Office in Washington, or the nearest American Consulate. Last year 103 bottles were picked up in the Atlantic, sixteen in the Pacific, and two in the Indian Ocean. The length of a bottle's voyage varies. One was thrown out on September 13, 1895, between Newfoundland and Iceland, and first recovered on a sandbank of the Bahama Islands on May 22, 1898. It had made 4,560 kilometres at the small velocity eight kilometres a day. The quickest voyage that has yet been observed was made by a bottle thrown out on May 7, 1890, near the mouth of the Orinoco, and found on the 13th of the same month 190 sea miles to the north-west, having been driven at a speed of fifty-six kilometres a day.

WHALES and their pursuit formed the interesting subject of a lecture by Mr. Frank T. Bullen at Camberwell. Naturalists do not know everything about whales, for few of them have seen the monster in his habitat. The great sperm whale has no teeth in the upper jaw, as apparently it does not require a double set for the kind of food it devours. When sailing along under water, its lower jaw is allowed to drop, so that it may collect contributions of food by way of "hors-d'œuvres." The substantial dish, said Mr. Bullen, is the great cuttle-fish, some of which are sixty feet long. They are terrible monsters of the deep, and have been credited with doing some wonderful things in the way of devouring whole boat's crews. It was possible, thought Mr. Bullen, that all the sea-serpent stories came from a sight of this monster. There are sixty different kinds of whales, one of which—the Greenland—can only swallow a herring. There was nothing improbable about the story of Jonah, he thought, for the great sperm whale could have swallowed the whole ship's crew, and then found room for more in his capacious corporation. Mr. Bullen, however, did not venture to add whether they would have come out alive. The lecture was illustrated by photographs, one showing a harpooned whale leaping twenty feet into the air. By way of contrast, a picture was thrown upon the screen which had been ordered by the Sunday School Union to illustrate the story of Jonah and the whale.

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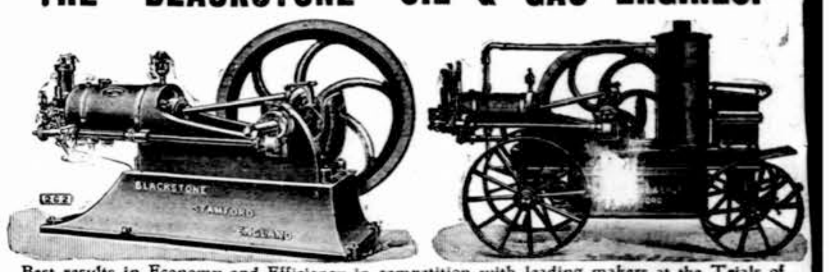

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## FEMININE FACTS AND FANCIES.

GIRLS who are already beginning to think of December dances find that it is cheaper to buy a ready-made skirt and bodice than to purchase the material and get a "little" dressmaker to make it up. Dressmaking is an arduous occupation, and it is only those who have made a name in it who can charge high prices. The "little dressmaker" would lose her customers if she did so, but there are other means of running up a bill. When "sundries" are set down at 9s. 6d., for instance, those sundries consisting of a few hooks and eyes and a couple of yards of black galloon, the total becomes more satisfactory to the dressmaker than to the customer. And for these reasons the girl with a small dress allowance is glad to pick up a net skirt trimmed with ribbon to buy an evening bodice to match it. Black or white net skirts, fully trimmed, can be had for something under two guineas, and a bodice for a modest sum which gives the purchaser a little change out of a sovereign. These ready-made bodices, usually called evening blouses, are very prettily frilled and trimmed with ribbon. Some are mauve, some pink, some citron, other black or white. When the trimmings become a little crushed they can be taken away, and a fichu can be arranged, bertha fashion, round the shoulders, another little economy which will commend itself to those who practice economy from necessity or choice. The beaded boleros that can be had at very moderate prices are also useful in supplementing the trimming. Bands of jet laid along the top and round the sleeves give a look of distinction to a black or white evening bodice.

The marabout feather collars are very soft, light, warm, and pretty. In black or brown with long chenille ends they are inexpensive. In white, grey, or beige, they cost rather more. The white soon begin to look grimy, a fault that is unpardonable. Freshness is the most important quality in dress, especially in an article that is not absolutely indispensable, such as feathers, flowers, furs, and lace.

The curious vagueness of the undulations in some of the battered brims of the C.I.V. khaki hats, has inspired the English milliner with ideas. So becoming is this wavy outline that it is now reproduced with care by a very different process from that which caused the original departure from a rigid outline. Pale fawn felt hats arranged in this way are trimmed with spotted panne in a darker tone of colour, and have usually a large "cabbage" bow in panne velvet, or satin of some bright, decided colour, such as rase, sky blue, carnation pink, or chrysanthemum terra-cotta. Cherry colour is rather a favourite, but it has a crude look when in proximity to any of the soft chrysanthemum tints which now strike the keynote for winter wear. A charming hat in black velvet stitched with lines of white is trimmed with a long spray of the new green chrysanthemums and buds. Peacock's feathers are very much worn in Paris, but here in England there is a similar prejudice against them as that which for so many years made the opal unfashionable. Perhaps the peacocks' feather will overcome it, as the opal has already done. The smart toque is very wide and high, so much so, that it acts as a sort of frame to the hair, now worn "wide dispread" about the face. The most successful toque is that which enframes this aureole of hair, and yet manages to keep its position firmly on the summit. When all the trimming is grouped at one side the toque is very liable to crookedness, a failing that is apt to give an inappropriately rakish air to dignified women of middle age. Lightness is an essential quality in headgear for all who dislike a headache. Some womem seem able to wear a heavy hat with impunity, but there are many who suffer from it. In the same way there are some who can wear a tight collar without the resultant headache that attacks the more susceptible. The pressure on the veins and muscles is likely to produce a very disagreeable headache.

An evening dress is made of yellow brocade over tucked yellow satin. The bolero and overskirt are bordered with jewelled passementerie, and the lace berthor is edged with dark fur. A few folds of creamy chiffon are laid beneath the dress round the shoulders with a very soft becoming effect. The sleeves are in the now fashionable shape once called "marquise." All the newest evening gowns have these elbow sleeves. These are made of lace like that in the bertha, and are trimmed with bands of jewelled embroidery and bordered with creamy chiffon. Many of the chiffon evening blouses are a mass of tuckings and gaugings. This quantity of work makes them expensive. Others are made with lace or embroidered boleros over colour.

A walking costume is made of fine glossy grey cloth and is trimmed with chinchilla and silk cords and tassels. This arrangement makes the little coat very smart. It is worn over a green silk blouse and a waistband of folded, spotted panne, black spots or dark green. The lace tie is one of those that fold three times round the neck, falling in ends without any loops of bows. The hat is black chiffon with folds of white laid over it, and a long feather at the side. Evening cloaks are pleasing varieties of the hour. Some are made of pink, blue, or creamy chiffon arranged in little frills, the high collar covered with frills and lined with lace. Others have frills of lace covering them, an ermine collar sometimes consorting agreeably enough with the lace and chiffon. A lovely pink evening cape is in tucked glace with a deep fall of creamy lace headed with a narrow band of skunk. The collar is skunk, and the fronts of the cape are bordered with similar fur. At either side of the fur collar is a cascade of lace which, when the cape is fastened, forms a rippling fall of creamy softness below the chin. The fur collar is lined with ruched chiffon very closely gauged.

A meeting of the Rational Dress League was held the other evening in the Porchester Hall Bayswater, and was well attended. A number of members had brought their cycles under a misapprehension, a report having been circulated that an exhibition of riding would take place. That the rational costume admits of great variety must be conceded by all who were present. The Chairman, Viscountess Harberton, who is tall and whose figure is built upon grand lines, looked like a handsome man equipped for shooting in her brown-grey suit and felt hat. Her hair is cut close like a man's, but her costume showed a gleam of famininity in the vest of yellow brocade and lace tie. Other ladies present appearad to have solved the problem of combining the cult of the waist with anyentirely "rational" dress, but whether the lady in the chair approved of this heresy may be divined. One of the costumes was almost tight and had a very good effect, but, perhaps the wearer's very neat feet and well-turned ankles may have had something to do with the admirable result. Footgear accompanying the rational dress was of the severely sensible kind with low heels roomy toes and no patent leather. The lace cravat was almost universally adopted. There were three or four very pretty faces among the members. This gives an undue advantage and robs the critic of some of his stock of impartiality. Perhaps one criticism may be permitted. The hall was cold; and the ladies with skirts looked compassionately at those who had none, and thought they must feel very cold from the knees downwards.

Lady Harberton began the proceedings by remarking that though, owing to the war, it had been a bad season for social questions, yet the need of reform in dress was not lessened. In fact it was the more pressing from the now general adoption of the filthy and disgusting trained skirt with its frilled under-petticoat, which also trailed in the dirt. When one protests against this some people reply that women are satisfied with it. But so are the people in the slums perfectly content with the wretched conditions of their existence. Their being content does not absolve us from endeavouring to improve those conditions; and it is the same with skirts. That the average sheep like woman is content shows the need of change.

Others say, continued the Viscountess, that women's dress is too pretty to be altered. But then these very people admire horses with docked tails and dogs with clipped ears and shortened tails; or a horse's head stung up with a bearing-rein. So long as admiration is accorded to this kind of thing we must do our best to raise the level and improve taste. "A lady said to me the other day," remarked Lady Harberton, "that she could not wear rational dress when walking in town, as she often made a call while out, and she chould not possibly do so in the less conventional attire. How extraordinary it seems," observed her ladyship, "that to carry as much dirt as you can possibly collect into a friend's drawing-room should be regarded as a mark of friendship and esteem." After quoting from an article contributed by Dr. Hely Hutchinson to the "Ninetenth Century" on the evils of tight clothing, and the criminality of disregarding the laws of health, Lady Harberton made the statement that drunkenness in women increases in exact proportion to the length of her skirts. Twelve or fourteen inches from the ground was the correct length, to be consistent with the laws of hygiene. Any woman going out in a skirt longer than this should be regarded as quite as disgusting as a man going out in his dressing gown. "It is most illogical of England to go to war with China," cried Lady Harberton, in her pretty, soft, lilting Irish voice. "Our missionaries go out there and try to get them to leave off some of their time-honoured customs, and of course they are annoyed! Instead of going to war with the Chinese, we should sit hand in hand with them, shedding tears of sympathy; for if they compress the feet we mutilate the internal organs." In conclusion the Viscountess said that she had heard that the statue of Liberty in New York Harbour is falling to pieces. "I'm delighted" she added. "This statue represents a woman in quite impossible drapery. If she were real, she could not move her limbs if she wanted to. We prate of liberty and yet we are tied and bound. We should not say 'Rule Britannia'; so freely then try to tyrannise over women by keeping them in the bonds of conventional folly."

On the conclusion of Lady Harberton's speech, which was loudly applauded, Mr Platt, wearing a velvet coat and exhibiting a rational looseness of collar and tie, moved a resolution to the effect that Conventionality being a barrier to progress it is the duty of the League to oppose it. The speaker referred to well-known instances of reforms being opposed for no better reason than that the abuses they were directed against had always existed. Dr. O'Connor, in seconding the resolution pointed out that conventionality is occasionally defensible. With reference to the attitude of the populace towards rational costume, he remarked that England is the only country, not excepting Ireland, Scotland and Wales where women have to undergo disagreeables in this connection. Mr. Harry Jones put the second resolution: "That having in view the dangers of the skirt this meeting pledges itself to support rational costume in every way. Mr. Morell, in seconding, freely called all woman fools who continue to wear skirts. Both resolutions were unanimously carried, and before the audience separated some members of the League rode up and down the hall, alighting backwards from the cycle this being considered the safest way, and one which would be impossible if the rider wore a skirt.

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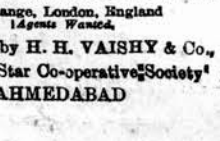

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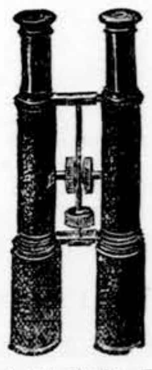

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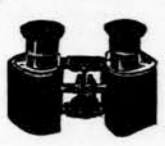

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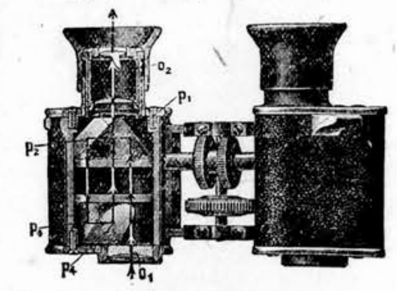

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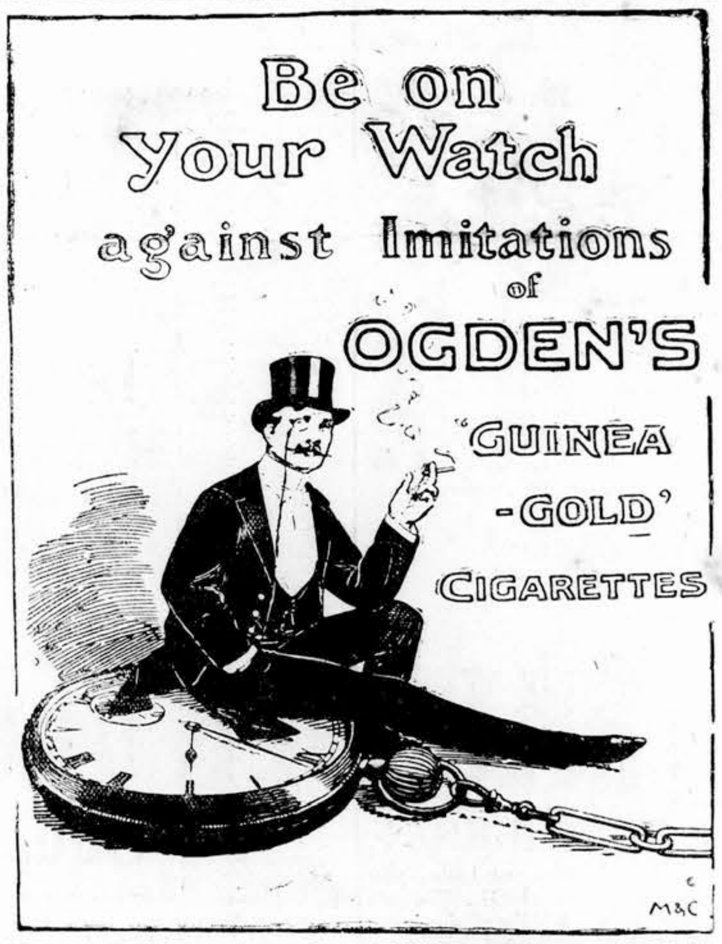
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Catalogue pamphlet will be sent (post free) on application to this paper.

NORMAN & STACEY (LD.),
118, Queen Victoria Street, London.
Moderate Prices. Free Delivery Town or Country.

WHEN YOU ARRIVE HOME CALL & VIEW MODEL ROOMS BEFORE FURNISHING LOCALLY.

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## New Meat Extract Label.

AFTER 1st JANUARY 1900 LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT WILL BEAR THIS ADDITIONAL LABEL WITH THE COMPANY'S INITIALS LEMCO

LEMCO

The genuine Liebig Company's Extract is now labelled with the initials of Liebig's Extract of Meat Co. in addition to the blue signature

J. v. Liebig

The new label is intended to assist the public in distinguishing between the Company's Extract and the many imitations with which the Company has no connection.

**LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT.**

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# MOIR'S
# TABLE-JELLY POWDER

In Pint Packets. Assorted Flavours.

Manufacturers:
**JOHN MOIR & SON, LIMITED,**
LONDON, ABERDEEN & SEVILLE.
Head Office:—9 and 10, Great Tower Street, London, E.C.

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# MELLIN'S FOOD

## For INFANTS and INVALIDS.

**MELLIN'S FOOD** CONTAINS NO STARCH, BUT CORRESPONDS CHEMICALLY AND PHYSIOLOGICALLY WITH MOTHER'S MILK.

**MELLIN'S FOOD** BUILDS UP HEALTHY AND VIGOROUS BABIES, AND REDUCES THE TROUBLES AND DANGERS OF VACCINATION AND INFANTILE SICKNESSES.

MELLIN'S FOOD for Infants and Invalids may be obtained of all Dealers throughout India.

*Samples and Directions for Use, printed in Native Languages, together with a work on the "Care of Infants in India," can be had on application to—*

BOMBAY—Latham, Abercrombie & Co. CALCUTTA—Mackenzie, [illegible]ell & Co. MADRAS—Oakes & Co. KARACHEE—H. J. Rustomjee & Co. RANGOON—Latham, Black & Co.

**MELLIN'S FOOD COMPANY FOR INDIA, LTD.,**
CALCUTTA WORKS REDCLYFFE ROAD, UPTON PARK
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# 'Lanoline'

This Dartring appears on all labels of these genuine products

Natural Toilet Preparations.

Toilet 'Lanoline' *in collapsable tubes.*
*Makes rough skins smooth, and protects delicate complexions from wind and sun.*

'Lanoline' Toilet Soap
*Never irritates; cleanses and keeps the skin supple.*

Wholesale Depôt—67, HOLBORN VIADUCT, LONDON.

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"**CAUTION.**—The name of "**PHOSPHODYNE**" is "protected under the Trade Marks Protection Act for the whole of India, and proceedings will be taken against the vendors of any orable or other imitation thereof."

***The only Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-84, open to all Countries***

REGISTERED DR LALOR'S TRADE MARK.

# PHOSPHODYNE

HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For **forty years** has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and **only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure** for BRAIN WRECKAGE, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The **effect** of this Standard **Phosphoric** Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is **really marvellous.**

**Directions** for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.

HEALTH, STRENGTH & ENERGY.

Its energizing effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

**Beware of vile imitations!**—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "**Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne,** London, England," engraved thereon, by order of her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners.

**Thousands** of unimpeachable **testimonials** from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.

**Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.**

**MANUFACTURED ONLY AT** DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY,
HAMPSTEAD LONDON, ENGLAND.

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# SCRUBB'S CLOUDY FLUID AMMONIA

MARVELLOUS PREPARATION.

Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for all Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing, Etc.
Restores the Colour to Carpets.
Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites.
Invigorating in Hot Climates. Cleans Plate and Jewellery.

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PALL MALL WHISKY

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FROM THE LAND OF THE PHARAOHS THAN
**THE ACME OF EGYPTIAN PRODUCTION**
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## EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES
## BY THEODORO VAFIADIS & CO.

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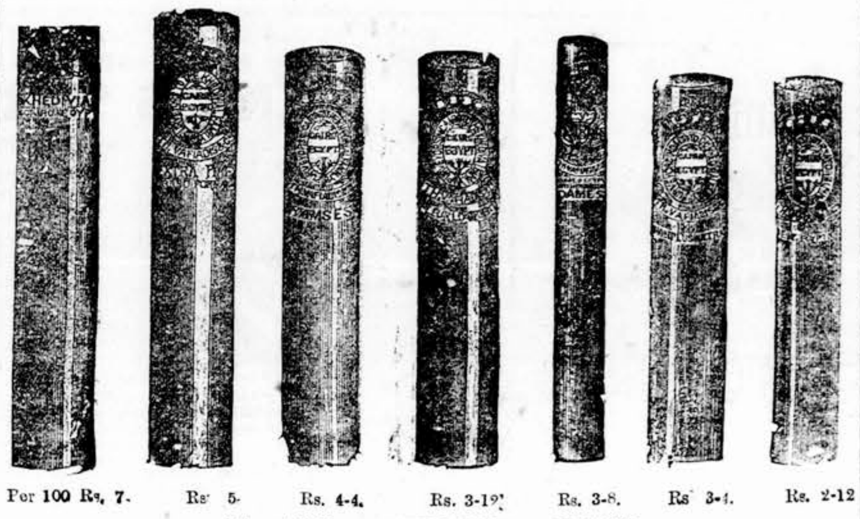

| Per 100 Rs. 7. | Rs. 5. | Rs. 4-4. | Rs. 3-12. | Rs. 3-8. | Rs. 3-4. | Rs. 2-12 |
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THEIR POPULARITY WAS NEVER SO GREAT,
THEIR SALE NEVER SO LARGE,
AS AT PRESENT.

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEPOT AT
**TH. VAFIADIS & Co.,**
20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

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# CHOLERA! CHOLERA! CHOLERA!

If you are satisfied with Batliwalla's Ague Mixture or Pills, you will be equally satisfied with Batliwalla & Co.'s CHOLEROL, *The only Remedy for Cholera.* It is as efficacious in Cholera as Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and Pills are in Malarial Fevers, &c.

True extracts out of numerous testimonials of Batliwalla & Co.'s Cholerol.

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Batliwalla & Co.'s Cholerol, and Batliwalla's Ague Mixture or Pills, may be had of Dr. H. L. Batliwalla, Worli—Dadar, Bombay, and everywhere.

At Re. 1 per Bottle. Discount to the Trade.

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**The Best Food for Infants and Invalids in all Climates.**
**ALWAYS READY. NO COOKING REQUIRED.**

# HORLICK'S MALTED MILK.

FULL NOURISHMENT.
PARTLY PREDIGESTED.
STERILIZED.

PURE MILK, COMBINED WITH WHEAT AND BARLEY MALT.

IN POWDER FORM.
KEEPS INDEFINITELY.

**LARGEST SALE IN THE WORLD.**

Of all Chemists and Stores.

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THE

# WESTERN INDIA ARMY BOOT AND EQUIPMENT FACTORY,

ESTABLISHED 1887. BOMBAY. ESTABLISHED 1887.

GOOD HONEST LEATHERS ONLY USED.

MADE IN MY OWN STEAM TANNERY & FACTORY.

(EXTRACT from the Report of General W. F. GATACRE, D.S.O., Commanding 3rd Brigade Chitral Relief Force, to the Chief Staff Officer, Chitral Relief Force, dated 19th September 1895.)

"The supply of good and suitable boots is of the most vital importance in a rough country like Chitral, where the tracts are stony and difficult, and the subject demands all our consideration.

"Some 8,000 pairs of boots, however, which were sent by a Bombay firm (*Adamjee Peerbhoy,* Government Contractor) were highly satisfactory in size, material and wear, so much so, that, in many instances, Officers fitted themselves with these boots on payment indents. The supply came at a most opportune time, and their issue saved many of our followers from going on the sick list."

*Samples and Estimates on Application.*

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BOMBAY.

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A HIGH-CLASS ANTI-CORROSIVE

# LUBRICANT

("ENGELBERT'S LUBRICATOR")

**For CYLINDERS, VALVES, SHAFTING, BEARINGS, &c.**

LEAVES NO DIRT OR DEPOSIT. CANNOT "GUM" OR CLOG.

PRICE Rs. 2-12 PER GALLON.

**Sole Manufacturers—ENGELBERT & CO.,**
**BISHOPSGATE, LONDON.**

Agents, with Stock—Messrs. MACBETH BROTHERS & CO., BOMBAY.

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**Paris Exhibition, 1900 British Awards.**

**The ONLY Grand Prix solely for Toilet Soap**

The Highest Award for Toilet Soap at the Paris Exhibition, in 1889, was a Gold Medal, and the only one awarded *solely* for Toilet Soap was gained by

# Pears

Again, at the 1900 Exhibition at Paris, **The Highest Award obtainable for anything** is the GRAND PRIX, and that also has been awarded to Messrs. Pears, and is the *only one* allotted in Great Britain for Toilet Soap.

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THIS STATUE OF ART IS ONE OF FOUR LIFE SIZE FIGURES FOR THE WALKER FOUNTAIN WARRINGTON

MACFARLANE'S CASTINGS

CONSERVATORIES
PORCHES
SHELTERS, VERANDAHS
FOUNTAINS, BANDSTANDS
CLOCK TOWERS
ORNAMENTAL ROOFING
WINTER GARDENS
STABLE FITTINGS
ELECTRIC LIGHT PILLARS
BRACKETS & WIREWAYS
DRAIN & SOIL PIPES

**WALTER MACFARLANE & Co.,**
SARACEN FOUNDRY, GLASGOW.

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# BRICKMAKING MACHINERY

To suit all classes of CLAY, SHALE, FIRECLAY, &c.

**COMPLETE PLANTS A SPECIALTY.**

**C. WHITTAKER & CO., LIMITED,**
*ACCRINGTON, ENGLAND.*

Telegraphic Address—"BRICKS," ACCRINGTON. Codes—"A B C" and "ENGINEERING."

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# FREEMAN'S
ORIGINAL
# CHLORODYNE.

TRADE MARK

None genuine without the "Elephant" Trade Mark.

Held in highest estimation for more than half a century.

**CURES** DIARRHOEA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA,
NEURALGIA, AGUE, COLDS, DENGUE FEVER.

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## THE FINEST TONIC

**FER BRAVAIS**
BRAVAIS' IRON
*In concentrated drops.*

most effective in restoring the vitality of the blood, and enabling the constitution to resist climatic influences

**FER BRAVAIS**
Invaluable in all cases of anaemia and general debility.

**FER BRAVAIS**
Highly recommended for weak and debilitated children.

LANCET.—*"A beautiful and interesting preparation."*
BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL.—*"It has all the good effects of iron without producing constipation or disturbing the digestion, and it does not blacken the teeth."*

SOLD BY CHEMISTS ALL THE WORLD OVER.
*WHOLESALE:* PARIS, 130, Rue Lafayette.

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Registered No B 241

SPECIAL EVENING EDITION.

# The Bombay Gazette.

BOMBAY, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1900.

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### NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Italian Steamer "BISAGNO," from Hongkong and Intermediate Ports, are hereby informed of her arrival on the 6th inst., and are requested to take immediate delivery of their cargo landed at No. 4 Shed, Victoria Dock.

All claims for damage, &c., to be adjusted and presented before the departure of the Steamer on the 17th inst., otherwise they will not be entertained under any circumstances.

G. DELAYA,
Agent.

Bombay, 7th December, 1900.

### BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce have APPOINTED the following days for the purpose of BALLOTING for the ELECTION OF CHAIRMAN and DEPUTY CHAIRMAN of the Chamber for the year 1901:—

FRIDAY and SATURDAY, 14th and 15th December, 1900, for the Election of Chairman.

WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, 19th and 20th December 1900, for the Election of Deputy Chairman.

The BALLOT BOX will be OPEN at the Offices of the Chamber from 10 A.M., till 4 P.M., on each of the above days.

By Order of the Committee,
FREDERICK NOEL PATON,
Secretary.

Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 6th December, 1900.

THE ORIGINAL SHIP-BRAND INDIAN CONDIMENTS,
SUCH AS
CHUTNIES, CURRY POWDERS,
PICKLES, PRESERVES, &c.,
That are so well Celebrated in the World,
ARE MANUFACTURED & EXPORTED
BY
MANOCKJEE POONJIAJEE AND SONS,
173, BORAH BAZAR STREET. FORT, BOMBAY.
All orders promptly and carefully executed.
AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.
PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.

### GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY

### GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

OPEN CURRENT and DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS and transact BANKING BUSINESS generally on terms which may be learnt on application; also REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL Agency.

LONDON AGENTS:—GRINDLAY & Co.

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"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the news of the week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

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| Annual Subscription (in advance) | Rs. 12 |
| Ditto (including postage to Europe), | Rs. 15 |
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## GOVERNMENT SECURITY
## LIFE ASSURANCY
## COMPANY.

ALL
INTENDING ASSURERS
should send for the
COMPANY'S PROSPECTUS
issued as at 1st January 1900.
REVISED AND REDUCED RATES
AND
Every Concession Possible in Life Assurance.

### THE FUNDS
### EXCEED
### RS. 1,60,00,000.

Claims Paid for Over
ONE CRORE
since the Company was Established in 1874.

The Expenses of Management being Exceptionally Low, the "Oriental" is in a position to grant POLICIES with Special Benefits

LOWEST SAFE RATES.
UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY.
LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES,
IMMEDIATE PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.

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ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.

R. PATERSON, BROWN,
Manager.

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(GERMAN EXPORT SHOW ROOMS)
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WHOEVER desires to BUY GOODS of reliable German origin should apply to the above mentioned firm where every kind of information regarding German industrial productions will be readily given. Permanent exposition of works of German manufacture and art.

Open from 9-5 p.m.
Please ask for Prospects.

## TREACHER & CO. LD
### HOUSEHOLD REQUIREMENTS
SUPERIOR DAMASK
TABLE LINEN
FROM THE BELFAST LINEN COMPANY.

A SPLENDID SELECTION
IN NEW AND ELEGANT DESIGNS OF
### GLASS AND CHINA WARE.
Breakfast and Dinner Services, Toilet Sets, Desert Sets, Chamber Services.
TREACHER & CO.'S STANDARD GLASSWARE.
WEDGWOOD, HARLEQUIN, AND EGG WARE.

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A LARGE SELECTION OF TABLE AND HANGING LAMPS IN NEW DESIGNS.
LAMPS AND LANTERNS FOR KITCHENS AND OTHER USES.

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WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST AND CATALOGUE.

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## BECK & CO.'S KAISER BREWERY
## KEY MARK PILSENER BEER.
LIGHT, PURE, WHOLESOME.
NONE GENUINE EXCEPT WHEN THE LABLES BEAR THE WORDS
KAISER BREWERY, BECK & CO.

HADENFELDT AND CO., CALCUTTA,
SOLE AGENTS AND IMPORTERS IN INDIA.

WHOLESALE AGENTS:—H. J. RUSTOMJEE & CO.,
KARACHI AND BOMBAY.
TO BE HAD OF ALL WINE AND SPIRIT DEALERS.

## CYCLING SEASON, 1900.

**FREE** riding with the Jehul Free Wheel Gear and Jehul Free Wheel Brake can be obtained by the use of the Enfield Free Wheel Bicycles.
**WHEEL** men will find that long-distance riding can be performed on these magnificent Bicycles with less exhaustion.
**ROYAL** Enfields are types of Bicycles that have been popular with the Public for many years past.
**ENFIELD** is a name that has been associated with the soundest work possible, and their
**BICYCLES** are built with the best material, and with the utmost care to secure a continuity of the great reputation the Manufactures have steadily acquired.

Cash Quotations and Quotations for Extended Payments on Application to

### MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE
## CYCLE COMPONENTS MANUFACTURING CO., LIMITED.

MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., LTD., have received a few samples of Bicycles manufactured by the Cycle Components Manufacturing Co., Ltd. These Machines contain many Patented and Registered parts in universal demand, the whole being designed on mechanical lines and finished in a style to make them desirable Bicycles.

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| Gent's Model GCC, 26-in. frame, fitted with Dunlop 1900 Pneumatic Tyres | Cash Rs. | 230; | Credit Rs. | 255 |
| Gent's Model AM/C, 26-in. frame, fitted with Dunlop 1900 Pneumatic Tyres | ,, | 260 | ,, | 290 |
| Gent's GCC Model, Gold lined, Extra fittings, 26-in. frame, fitted with Dunlop 1900 Pneumatic Tyres. | ,, | 300 | ,, | 330 |
| Lady's Model AM/C, 23-in. frame, fitted with Dunlop 1900 Pneumatic Tyres | ,, | 285 | ,, | 315 |
| Lady's Model BM/C | ,, | 230 | ,, | 255 |

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[ESTABLISHED 1862.]

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### THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE CO.,
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As Agents of the above First-class Offices, we are prepared to accept LIFE, ACCIDENT, and FIRE RISKS.

Terms on application to **W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.**, BOMBAY.

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## PERFECT SATISFACTION!!

THE GIANT FEVER KILLER.
SQUIBB'S
AGUE SPECIFIC
NEVER KNOWN TO FAIL IN

SQUIBB'S Ague Specific.
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J. E. Lee, Esq., Personal Assistant to the Home Secretary, Hyderabad Deccan, writes:—

"I had some from Mr. Pereira, and have never yet come accross a Remedy at once so effective and prompt in its effect."

&c. &c.,

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AGUE.
CHILL,
INFLUENZA.
MALARIA.
BUBONIC PLAGUE.
EPIDEMIC FEVERS.
RHEUMATIC FEVERS.
&c., &c.,

Sold by every Chemist for Re. 1-0.

☞ BEWARE of spurious imitations now in vogue and sold as "AGUE SPECIFIC." See but SQUIBB'S Ague Specific.

THE INDIAN COUGH CURE

Free of Opium or Preparations.

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| LYNSOLA | used in | COUGH and COLD. |
| LYNSOLA | used in | BRONCHITIS. |
| LYNSOLA | used in | ASTHMA. |
| LYNSOLA | used in | INFLUENZA. |
| LYNSOLA | used in | SORE THROAT. |
| LYNSOLA | used in | TICKLING in THROA. |
| LYNSOLA | used in | CHRONIC COUGH. |
| LYNSOLA | used in | AFFECTIONS of the LUNGS. |
| LYNSOLA | used in | IMPROVING the VOICE. |

ANNAS 12 per bottle.

Can be had of all Chemists and Medicine Vendors in Bombay and elsewhere.

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ESSOOF'S BUILDINGS, OPPOSITE GOCULDAS T. HOSPITAL, BOMBAY.

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FREE DELIVERY AT ANY RAILWAY STATION IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY. TO ANY OTHER STATION IN INDIA ONE ANNA EXTRA PER POUND.

PURE or FRENCH, ROASTED and GROUND, in tins from 10 Annas to Rs. 1-2-0 per pound.

DON'T FORGET,
That you pay a higher price for the raw article than we can grow it at,
That there is a natural loss of 20 per cent. weight in roasting,
That you cannot check the proportion of Roasted to Raw Coffee,
That sometimes your Coffee is burnt in roasting,
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Therefore all householders should buy their Coffee ready for use from

## THE UNITED COFFEE GROWERS' CO., LD.
[CAPITAL 2 LAKHS.]

With every Tin guaranteed.
WRITE FOR PRICE LISTS.

COIMBATORE, Southern India.
AGENTS WANTED.

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OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS
TO THE PRINCIPAL OPHTHALMIC SURGEONS IN THE EAST.
By Appointment to
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VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

LAWRENCE AND MAYO'S PERFECT PEBBLES are all cut from Selected Rock Crystal (Oxide of Silicon) of the hardest kind. They are cool, light, faultlessly ground and polished, and cannot be scratched by ordinary wear.

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Price List of Scientific Instruments free on Application.

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CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS,
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# TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

## THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

LONDON, DEC. 8.

General Hector Macdonald has gone to take command at Aliwal.

General Knox is still following De Wet, who is retreating Eastward, having failed to cross the Orange River.

The capture of a Krupp gun and waggon of ammunition abandoned by De Wet is confirmed.

## MR. KRUGER'S NON-RECEPTION IN GERMANY.

LONDON, DEC. 8.

In the Reichstag yesterday, Count Pasadowsky, Minister of the Interior, replying to a complaint, regarding the non-reception of Mr. Kruger said the Chancellor was responsible that the peace of Germany, and perhaps the world, should not be swayed by popular sentiment.

## CIVIL ADMINISTRATION FOR THE NEW PROVINCES.

In the Commons, last night, Mr. Chamberlain said he hoped before the reassembling of Parliament that a form of Civil Administration would be established in the new Provinces with Sir A. Milner as Governor.

## ARMY ESTIMATES.

The Supplementary Army Estimates amount to sixteen million pounds sterling.

## MILITARY AND MARINE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

CALCUTTA, DEC. 8,

Lieutenant-Colonel Butler is appointed Commandant 6th Bombay Cavalry.

Assistant Engineer F. T. Frazer, Indian Marine, is gazetted one year's sick leave.

## THE FAMINE.

### RELIEF IN AHMEDNAGAR.

FROM February to November the American Mission in Ahmednagar carried on special relief work for weavers. As one result the mission has still thousands of saris on hand. The saris are from eight to ten yards long, of fair quality and colour. They are for sale at the bare cost of making, from Rs. 1-8 to Rs. 2 each. Orders are solicited from those who may be buying garments for poor people or for schools. Orders may be sent to Mr. A. M. Sangle, Ahmednagar.

## THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., to-day, give the following results :—

| Wards. | Plague. Attacks. | Deaths. | Deaths from all Causes. |
|---|---|---|---|
| A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Southern, Fort Northern and Esplanade | 1 | 0 | 9 |
| B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri | 5 | 7 | 22 |
| C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada | 6 | 3 | 29 |
| D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi | 1 | 1 | 8 |
| E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada | 4 | 1 | 32 |
| F Parel, Sewree and Sion | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| G Mahim and Worlee | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| Water Division | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Non-Resident and Unknown | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hospitals | 0 | 1 | 14 |
| Total | 20 | 13 | 125 |
| Total plague deaths to date | 80,361 | 66,116 | |
| Same date last year | 33 | 23 | 148 |

## THE MONEY MARKET TO-DAY.

GOVERNMENT PAPER—
Cash ... ... ... ... 96-10
Account ... ... ... ... 96-9
Market steady.
Bank Telegraphic Transfer .....1s. 3 15 1-2d.
Do. Demand .....1s. 4d.
3 Months' Sight Credits .....1s. 4 3 1-2
Do. Francs .....169 3-4
30 days' Sight Japan .....148 1-2
Do. Shanghai .....211 1-2
Hongkong .....155
Silver, London .....29 13-16
Do. New York .....64 1-2

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Robert Irvine, 2,331 tons, Captain R Mackay, sailed to-day for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE steamer Yanariva, 2,155 tons, Captain A M Smith, arrived in harbour on Friday evening from Calcutta, 25th November, with a cargo of coal.

THE steamer Æolus, 1,815 tons, Captain W Kirkwood, arrived in harbour to-day from Rangoon, 26th November via Colombo, with a general cargo.

THE Asiatic, S N Co's steamer Nairung, 2,861 tons, Captain W Edge, sailed to-day for Calcutta, via coast ports, with a general cargo, and Mr Nixon, as a passenger.

THE steamer Taher, 1,888 tons, Captain W Coates, R N R, arrived in harbour on Friday evening from Mauritius 24th November with a cargo of sugar, and Mrs Fairweather and 99 deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to Hajee Cassum Joosub.

THE Anchor Line steamer Hispania, 2,213 tons Captain J Hamilton, arrived in harbour to-day from Liverpool 11th November with a general cargo, six horses and the following passengers :—Mr Herbert-Bayfield, Miss Drakey Brockman, Dr Chas R Cook Miss Jessie-Duncan, Mr A W Farnworth, Mrs Farnworth, Capt H A Denhalm-Fraser, Mrs Denhalm-Fraser and two infants, Miss Gregg, Rev H Harvey Grant, Rev J R Harcourt, Mr W Kirk, Mr Ernest S Lamb, Miss Mary E Leach, Miss Susil McCalla, M D, Rev M Mackenzie, Miss Parsons, Miss Esther Patton, Miss Bella Plotmy, Rev W Scott, Mrs Scott and child, Miss French, Mrs Jas Whitehead, Dr Wilson, Mrs Wingfield, Miss A Young, Mr Stanley-Smith, Mr R Roberts, Capt Farrel and one deck.

### ARRIVALS.

| Dec. | Vessel. | Commander. | From |
|---|---|---|---|
| 7 | Taher s | Coates | Mauritius, Nov 24 |
| | Yanariva s | Smith | Calcutta, Nov 26 |
| 8 | Æolus s | Kirkwood | Rangoon, Nov 26 |
| | Hispania s | Hamilton | Liverpool, Nov 11 |
| | Dwarka s | Rothwell | Karachi, Dec 6 |

### DEPARTURES.

| Dec. | Vessel. | Commander. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 8 | City of Lucknow s. | Morrison | Karachi |
| | Onda s | Sheldrick | Calcutta |
| | Clan Murray s | Beer | Calcutta |
| | Robert Irvine s | MacKay | Calcutta |
| | Oriental s | Jephson | Aden |

MR. A. F. WOODBURN, I.C.S., Plague Commissioner, was a passenger by the mail steamer Oriental, which left Bombay this afternoon for Europe.

MR. BOURDILLON has been confirmed as Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal, *vice* Mr. Bolton, appointed Member of the Board of Revenue, who succeeds Mr. Toynbee, resigned.

CAPTAIN C. E. BAYNES, 2nd Bombay Lancers, on return from South Africa, has been appointed A.-D.C., to the Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces, Bombay.

## THE CIRCULATION OF CURRENCY NOTES.

### BANK OF BOMBAY'S VIEWS.

MR. J. BEGBIE, Secretary and Treasurer of the Bank of Bombay, has addressed the following letter to the Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department, on the above subject :—

Bombay, Dec. 6.

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter, dated Simla, 26th October last, asking to be favoured with any suggestions which the Directors of this Bank may have to make on the question of popularizing the use of Currency Notes.

In reply, I have to state that the Directors are fully conscious of the difficulties in the way of promoting an extension of the note issue. The experience of other countries seems to them to point to the probability that a greater measure of success would be attained if the issue was managed by a Bank or Banks, because these have means of pressing notes into circulation which a State Department does not possess. The strong prejudice which exists amongst the general public in favour of coin and against notes is an additional difficulty to a rapid development of the note issue.

With regard to the measures detailed in the letter under reply which have been suggested to the Government of India for promoting a larger use of notes, the Directors observe that it is apparently intended that encouragement should be given to the employment of notes of all denominations alike. The Directors believe that the best means of obtaining a permanent and satisfactory extension will be by inducing more people to use the notes of smallest value in all transactions where notes can be made to serve the purpose of coin. If a more general use of such notes can be encouraged amongst the people a larger employment of notes of other denominations will follow naturally.

The first measure suggested is "that the notes of all Circles should be made legal tender throughout India, instead of the notes of each Circle being legal tender only within the limits of the Circle, as at present." The directors are of opinion that the quality of legal tender attached to notes would not of itself popularize their use or promote their circulation. The experience of this Presidency supports this view. Notes of the Bombay Circle are legal tender everywhere, and yet in the Mofussil districts silver coin is practically the only medium of circulation in use. Notes are not held as cash and do not pass from hand to hand in those ordinary transactions of daily life where they could be utilized. The Directors consider that notes should be exchangeable at will into silver rupees before they are made legal tender, and they attach great weight to the objection raised to the proposed measure that creditors might object to be compelled to receive notes as legal tender for which they have not the right to demand cash at some centre not far distant. Exchangeability on demand is primarily essential to foster the note circulation. With notes of all values it would be wholly impossible to undertake exchangeability at all the Treasuries in India, but convertibility might be confined to notes of the values of five rupees and ten rupees with the object of inducing a larger number of people to use them. The responsibility of meeting the demands for encashment could scarcely be very serious. The knowledge that coin could be obtained for notes on demand is far more likely to lead to an increase in the use of the latter as money in the country Districts than merely making them legal tender. For these reasons the Directors think that any change that may be introduced into the existing system should be in the direction of making only Rs. 5 and Rs. 10 notes legal tender throughout India, and also redeemable on demand at any Treasury.

The second and third measures proposed are :—

(*b*) that Government should undertake to cash the notes of any Circle at Calcutta, Madras or Bombay ;

(*c*) that Government should experimentally undertake to cash the notes of one principal Circle (say Calcutta) at all the Treasuries in the province forming the Circle (say Bengal).

The chief effect of either of these measures would be to extend the use of notes as a means of remitting money from one centre to another. The notes remitted would not perform their legitimate function by remaining in circulation as money, but would be presented at once for encashment like postal money-orders or Government supply bills. The Directors entertain serious doubts as to whether an extended use of notes for merely remittance purposes would lead to a permanent addition to the total circulation. Any increase that might take place would be small, and would be obtained at considerable cost, as the movement of large sums of coin would be entailed. The Directors do not favour any expenditure for the purpose of extending the employment of notes merely as instruments for remittance. They do not think it is the duty of Government to bear the cost of remittances of coin for purely trade requirements. It would be unobjectionable to incur expenditure to encourage and develop the use of notes as a circulating medium amongst a larger number of people than have hitherto made use of them as money. This can be satisfactorily effected only through notes of the smallest value and by reaching classes which have not hitherto made use of them. The directors are, therefore, of opinion that either or both of the measures under consideration might be adopted, if modified to embrace only Rs. 5 and Rs. 10 notes. Even if such notes were used for remittance purposes, the responsibility of meeting demands for encashment would be infinitesimal as compared with the responsibility which would rest upon Government if the proposed measures were adopted in their entirety. The danger of losing such notes by theft, &c., during transit, and the difficulties in the way of recovering their value if lost or destroyed, would be a deterrent to their employment in large quantities by individuals. The time occupied in obtaining the notes, in packing them for transmission, and in counting and examining them before encashment, would also tend to prevent their use for large business transactions. It must be remembered, however, that so far as the notes were used for remittances, they would take the place of postal money-orders for small sums, and would lead to a loss to a certain extent in Post-office revenue.

The measures under consideration contemplate only the provision of greater facilities for the encashment of notes. The Directors think that this provision should be supplemented by also issuing notes at Treasuries in exchange for coin. By confining the measures to the encashment of notes, the remittances of coin at many Treasuries would be inward only and for the full amount of the notes presented, whereas if notes were also issued for cash, only the balance between the receipts and disbursements of coin would require to be adjusted by remittances.

The Directors have further to remark that proposal (*b*) would provide for remittances from the Mofussil to one or all of the Presidency towns, or between the three latter, but would not provide for remittances from the Presidency towns to the Mofussil, and also that proposal (*c*) would enable the Public to obtain money in the Mofussil in exchange for notes of the Province concerned, but would not enable them to obtain notes in the Mofussil for encashment at the principal office of the Circle.

The last proposal "(*d*) that Government should make some moderate addition to the number of places at which cash can be demanded for notes," seems reasonable. With the rapid means of communication and conveyance now available between most of the important towns in each province, it should be possible to extend the number of places at which notes of each Circle can be made convertible within their Circle. In this case also the proposal should be extended to include the issue of notes in exchange for coin at all places where cash can be obtained for notes.—I have, &c.,

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

## RISE AND FALL IN THE MARRIAGE MARKET.

THE decline in the marriage rate noticed in the first quarter of the current year was more than counterbalanced in the second. In the first quarter the rate for England and Wales was only 11.1, the lowest, with two exceptions, of any recorded in a corresponding period of the year for at least a decade. On the other hand, the rate in the second quarter went up to 17·8, which, with two exceptions, is the highest that has occurred in any quarter for a decade. To take round numbers, in the first three months of the year, the winter quarter, only 43,868 marriages took place, while in the following three months, the spring, marriages numbered 71,408, a state of things which fully bears out the Tennysonian view. While Norfolk, in the most recent period for which returns are available, had the lowest marriage rate, 12.0, the neighbouring county of Lincoln had the highest, 21·1.

## DE WET'S ANCESTRY.

A STORY to the effect that General De Wet is an Englishman or a Scotchman has gained some hold in London. From quarters usually well-informed in South African affairs, the London correspondent of the "Birmingham Gazette" hears that it is at least an improbability. De Wet is a well-known name in South Africa, and the General himself is a well-known person. He was a man of standing and fortune before the war broke out, and if he was a Briton there was no reason why he should masquerade as a Dutchman. As a matter of genealogical fact, the correspondent believes that De Wet is a collateral descendant of the famous Admiral De Witt, one of the race of Dutch sea-dogs who made things warm for the British Fleet before it was conclusively decided that Britannia rules the waves.

## BOMBAY.

### TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 22m. Sun sets, 5h. 23m. High water, 0-27m., 0-17a. Low water, 6-23m., 6-1a.
First Extra Race Meeting.
Christmas Sale, Town Hall.
Royal Bombay Yacht Club Races.
B. V. R. Field-Day.
B. V. A. Parade.
P. and O. s. s. Peninsular, with the English Mails of the 23rd November, due to arrive at 8 a.m.

### TO-MORROW.

Sun rises, 6h. 22m. Sun sets, 5h. 23m. High water, [illegible]1-7m., 1-3a. Low water, 7-6m., 6-39a.m.
Bombay Hunt, Meet Parla.

### MONDAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 23m. Sun sets, 5h. 23m. High Water, 7-44m., 7-48a. Low water, 7-50m., 7-16a.
University Examination results—Previous and L. M. and S.

BRIBING A POLICE SEPOY.—At the Esplanade Police Court, to-day, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Patterson charged Tajoo Manji, victoria driver, with offering a bribe to a police sepoy. The latter stated that on the 6th instant, accused was plying for hire at a place not appointed for the same, and witness ordered him to go away. Accused refused to do so, and witness took him to his sahib. Accused offered him four annas to let him (accused) go. He took accused to the Police chowki, where accused offered other two annas more in the presence of the chowki karkun. Accused pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to 11 days' rigorous imprisonment.

ILLICIT SALE OF GANJA.—Before Mr. W. Webb, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, to-day, Mohidin Hooseinkhan, a Mahomedan, was charged by Mr. E. P. MacLaughlin, Abkari Inspector, with selling ganja without a licence from the Collector of Abkari and with having in his possession more than the authorized quantity of the drug. In consequence of information received that the accused had been selling ganja at the Mahim fair for the last two days, Mr. MacLaughlin, in company of Inspector Bhownaggree, proceeded there on Friday night. They saw the man lying down in a suspicious manner at the fair. They deputed two men with marked money to purchase the drug from him. As soon as the accused handed over the drug to the two men and received the money in payment, he was seized by the Inspectors and handed over to the police. Accused was searched and eighteen tolas of ganja was found, concealed in long pockets worked inside his coat. Accused was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 35.

## HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE CROWE and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE WHITWORTH.)

### RIGHTFUL OWNERS WITHOUT A REMEDY,

KESHAV BHIKAJEE BHAGVAT AND OTHERS VS. SADASHIV VITHAL BHAGVAT AND OTHERS.

THIS was a second appeal from a decision of Mr. M. P. Kharegat, District Judge of Ratnagiri, in cross appeals Nos. 237 and 252 of 1898. Mr. P. P. Khare appeared for Keshav and others, appellants and original defendants ; and Mr. N. V. Gokhale appeared for Sadashiv and others, original plaintiffs and respondents.

Mr. Justice Crowe, in giving the court's judgment said : This suit was brought by plaintiffs for a declaration that they are entitled to have certain land entered in their name in the Government records, and to recover Rs. 10 as damages from defendants for the produce of a cocoanut palm wrongfully enjoyed by them. The Court of first instance threw out the claim on the ground that it was not shown that the lands, of which the land in suit formed a portion, had been partitioned between plaintiffs and their cousins, the defendants. In appeal the Court below found that there had been a partition, that, the land in dispute had fallen to plaintiffs share, and that they were in the exclusive ownership of it and reversed the decree of the first Court, declaring that plaintiffs were the sole owners of the land in dispute and were entitled to have it entered in their names. Before us it has been contended by Mr. Khare in behalf of the defendant appellants that the claim is time-barred, that article 120 of schedule II of the Limitation Act applies to cases where a mere declaration is sought, and that the period of six years reckoned from the time when the right to sue accrues is the statutory period within which the suit should have been brought. The point was apparently considered in the case of Bhikaji Baji vs. Pandu (I. L. R., 19 Bom., 43), where the learned Chief Justice held that a right to be placed on the register is not an interest in immoveable property. "It is" he observed "a right which does not give rise to a cause of action until it is asserted or denied. The question therefore is, when their right was disputed, from which time the plaintiffs would doubtless have only six years to a file a suit for a declaratory decree." Now it is not disputed that at the time of the new Survey in 1887-88, the first defendant did make an application that the dharas should be jointly entered in the name of both the parties, and it must be taken therefore that that was a denial of plaintiffs' right to have this particular dhara entered in their sole names. It seems a great hardship that the plaintiffs, who have been found to be the exclusive owners of the land, are left without any remedy for the purpose of getting the entry made in the register, but they should have been more watchful of their own interests and come forward to seek the relief they wanted earlier. We are compelled therefore, though not without regret, to hold that the suit is time-barred, and must reverse the decree of the Court below and reject the claim with costs.

## THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON SATURDAY, THE 8TH OF DECEMBER.

### SUMMARY.

With the exception of a few local brisk rises such as those at Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar Para, Indore, Jubulpore, Khandwa, Amraoti, Bombay, Poona, Surat and Ahmednagar, the pressure changes have been small. The distribution remains unaltered and the baric gradients are moderate to slight.

Winds are westerly or north-westerly in the Punjab, North-West Provinces and at Rajkot, Bhavnagar Para and Madras, and north-easterly or south-easterly at most of the other reporting stations. The force has been fresh to strong at Negapatam and fresh to light elsewhere.

The maximum temperature is from 5° to 9° in excess of normal in Berar and at Jubulpore, Nagpur and Malegaon, and the minimum from 5° to 14° in Berar, the Central Provinces, Rajputana, Central India, Khandesh and at Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Secunderabad, Ratnagiri and Goa. The highest temperature in the shade was 94° at Surat and the lowest 37° at Jacobabad. Humidity changes are irregular, and the skies are cloudy in many places.

About a quarter of an inch of rain has fallen at Jhansi and very light showers at Neemuch.

The weather changes are such as indicate the continuance of more or less cloudy weather over the greater part of the country, and the probability of a few local scattered showers in Central India and the Central and North-West Provinces.

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

## IN PRAISE OF TOBACCO.

THE war in South Africa has, says the "Lancet," taught many things of greater and of less importance. Perhaps nothing that it has demonstrated has been more marked than the important part which tobacco plays in the soldier's existence. The Duke of Wellington's armies had no tobacco worth speaking of. If they did not forbid its use, at any rate the Iron Duke's officers were directed to advise their men strongly against it. What a curious contrast with the campaigning in South Africa, where marches and privations as long and as stern as any suffered by our great-grand-fathers were borne by the volunteers and soldiers of to-day with a grumble only when their "smokes" failed them ? It is difficult then, to believe that tobacco is anything but a real help to men who are suffering long labours and receiving little food, and probably the way in which it helps is by quieting cerebration—for no one doubts its sedative qualities—and thus allowing more easily sleep, which is so all-important when semistarvation has to be endured. We are inclined to believe that, used with due moderation, tobacco is of value second only to food itself when long privations and exertions are to be endured.

## THE GUZERAT REVENUE INQUIRY.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Parekh, on Thursday, continued his cross-examination of Harilal, the talati of the village of Obha. The questions mainly turned upon the system followed in attaching property when land assessment could not be recovered and the nature of articles attached. Reports, it was stated, were made to the taluka office about the attachments a fortnight, a month, or sometimes two months later. In the meanwhile the articles attached were kept in the chowra. Those who furnished surety were allowed to keep the property with them. Even after the attachment they had the option of redeeming their things by paying the balance due. This was allowed only when the balance was fully paid up. As a rule attachments were not executed in the Obha village in the presence of a panch, and the witness said, without hesitation, he had never attempted to collect a panch for this purpose. People were unwilling to serve on the panch through fear of getting into trouble. No mention had been made by him in his reports to his superior officer, about his having attached such things as bullocks, jowari, hay, kadap, women's ornaments, and agricultural implements, nor did his superior ever inquire into the matter. He did not state in his report the actual quantity of grain-food and hay possessed by the person whose crops were attached. Only those things which could be of no further use to their owners were attached. Articles which could not be repaired at a small cost were considered to be useless. An auction sale was sanctioned in those cases only where the parties concerned contumaciously witheld payment of assessment. Such sanction was not asked for against those who were unable to perform their obligations in this respect. It was applied for fifteen or twenty days after the attachment, and people could redeem their property by paying off arrears of assessment any time before the auction sale actually took place. A list was made of the articles attached in Bai Mani's hut, but the witness did not know where it now was. He once attempted to seize a calf while executing an attachment, but the owner rushed at him with a hatchet in his hand, and the witness and his assistants hurriedly left the place. Did he complain to his superior about this ? No. They could not do it without exposing themselves to insult. It appeared from one document that a woman's armlet had been attached by the witness, who, on being called upon to explain, said the ornament was voluntarily given up. If a khatedar had not moveable property sufficient to cover the balance sanction was applied for to sell his land or other immoveable property by auction. The reason why there had been so many cases of attachment of property in the Obha village was that it was a bhagidari village, or a village, held in shares. The principal sharers sub-let their shares. It so happened that very frequently the sharer did not pay the assessment. He feared that if he paid up the dues he would not be afterwards able to recover the amount from his sub-sharers. This led to delays in his part, and the village officials were obliged to resort to extreme measures of recovering assessment. Mr. Parekh here incidentally remarked that he had always opposed this bhay system and urged the Government to do away with it.

Mr. Maconochie assured him that the system had not been kept up in the interests of Government revenue. The idea was that it would be the means of preserving an old aristocracy.

"The people of this district," Mr. Jivanji observed, "once represented to the Collector the desirability of abolishing the 'part' system."

Mr. Maconochie:—"Unless you get all the sharers without one exception, to approve of such a course, the Collector cannot do anything in the matter."

The subject was at this point dropped, and the inquiry continued. It was true, said the talati in answer to questions, that such small quantities as one or two maunds of grain had been attached. The reason was that people used to conceal the produce in their relatives' huts and kept at home only so much as would suffice them for some time. In this way they tried to evade Government dues. The same thing was done in respect of grass and other attachable property. The people of Obha had sought relief works during the famine. They did so not because they had been rendered helpless, but their object was to obtain takavi and to be excused from paying the assessment. In the famine year there was a six anna crop in the Obha village, and several persons sold their jowari as seeds at a very high price. In ordinary years the village yielded a revenue of Rs. 9,000, which dwindled down to Rs. 900 during the last famine.

The talati's evidence took up the greater portion of the day. Valubh Govi, a blacksmith, deposed to his having supplied an iron ring to the talati apparently for the purpose of fixing the claim of the door of Mani's hut. He did not do it himself, nor was he an eye-witness of what took place on the occasion. Motiram Jivanram, the schoolmaster of Obha, corroborated the statement that Purshotum, Mani's husband, signed the declaration he had made before the Mahalkari of his own free will, though after some delay.

## THAT MALARIAL MOSQUITO.

(BY "THE SUBALTERN.")

I WAS returning from a year's furlough, and after partaking at some railway station of a curious collection of edibles classed under the general heading "Breakfast," I sat myself down to peruse the current number of a newspaper teeming with knowledge and information. I read with awe the wonderful experiences of two intrepid doctors, who had for some months lived in a sort of glorified hen-coop in an Italian swamp in the endeavour to become stricken with malarial fever. They had contracted nothing more serious than severe colds ; and their immunity from fever they attributed to the fact that neither of them, during their sojourn in the chicken-coop, had been bitten by a mosquito. As the result of their experiences, it was stated that "all one need do is to remain from an hour before sunset till an hour after sunrise in a mosquito-proof hut." The idea seemed, in a manner, simple—one need only go and get oneself decently buried. But, apart from the unpleasantness of perpetually living in a "hut," there loomed before me a vision of the dismal years to be expected when there should be no polo nor tennis, no moonlight picnics nor after-dinner theatricals. After the day's work was over I was to drive quickly back from office and inter myself in a "hut." The vision lacked splendour !

The report continued, "it is well-known that the mosquito only attacks the human epidermis at night." Just after I had read this statement, a mosquito of the striped variety flew in through the window of the railway-carriage and stung me fiercely on the nose—time, 11 a.m., by my watch. I reflected, however, that this was a famine year ; and that, perhaps, the hungry *anophele* had been obliged by force of circumstances to take his meals at irregular hours. Shortly afterwards, the train drew up alongside the Golipur platform.

I and my old friend Damfool Smith had for some time past been stationed in Golipur ; but I had never before noticed that the railway platform coincided with the verandah of the Golipur Club. It appeared to be an eminently convenient arrangement, and I supposed that it was one of the improvements made by the energetic Club Secretary during my absence on furlough. If not, it was due to the work of time. I had been away a year ; and time had passed by. As Artemus Ward remarked, "it is ajway Time has." There seemed to be a dearth of life about the Club, and as my watch in some unaccountable manner showed the time to be now 6-30 p. m., I thought I might as well have a "Peg" before going on to my bungalow. No servants were visible ; but after hunting for some time, I discovered the Club abdar inside a curious kind of wire cage. He made no reply to my shouts ; so I concluded that he had been looking upon the lemonade when it was red, and began to have my doubts about the energy of the Club Secretary.

On the road to my bungalow I had to pass Damfool Smith's habitation ; so I thought I would just walk in and see how he was. I seemed to have arrived in a village of the dead. All the doors were shut, and the windows were covered by strange wire screens. In response to my knocking upon the doors the head of Damfool Smith appeared at one of the window screens, and it was then that I learned the awful truth ! Following the advice of the Italian bog-trotters—or swamp-dwellers—the whole station had taken to interring themselves in mosquito-proof huts to escape malarial fever !

I bade a sorrowful farewell to my old friend, promising to meet him the next day "one hour after sunrise," and proceeded along the deserted Mall. A dog-cart driven by some object wearing a pair of asbestos gloves and with its head enveloped in a sort of meat-safe, pulled up beside me ; and a growling voice issuing from the middle of the meat-safe proclaimed the wearer to be the Station Doctor. He seemed aghast at my going about in my unprotected condition ; and offered to wrap my face up in a horse blanket, but this I declined. I learnt that he was on his way to the bungalow of the Padre, who had incautiously put his head out of window the night before and been promptly bitten by an *anophele*. The case, he said, might be a bad one ; but the real object of his visit was, if possible, to catch and slay the mosquito that had committed the outrage. He said that the mosquito must, in all probability, be lurking somewhere in the Padre's garden. It seemed a dangerous quest ; so I grasped his hand (for, I might never see him again ! ), wished him luck in his search and——awoke.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

FROM the 24th to the 30th ultimo, 8 East Indians, 17 Native Christians, 336 Hindus, and 43 Mahomedans died within the Municipal limits of Madras, making a total of 404, the death-rate being 46·4 per mille and the mean for the ten previous years being 40.1. The deaths are thus classified :—Cholera 3, small-pox 1, measles 1, fevers 126, dysentery 55 and diarrhœa 7.

## INDIAN INDUSTRIES AND THE CURRENCY LEGISLATION.

THE Currency Problem, which, as "X" writes, is always with us, has assumed a new interest owing to the somewhat serious condition of the mill industry in Bombay. Mr. Thackersey, a mill-owner, declares the legislation is to be blamed as the chief cause of the decline of the industry. Is he right in saying this ? The question whether Mr. Thackersey is right or wrong is as serious a question as any which can occupy a Government. The industries of a country are its life blood ; if healthy and flourishing the country flourishes, if they are obstructed, they become diseased and the country must decay.

In attempting to answer this question we are carried back farther and farther to the causes which led to the legislation, and to the economic trouble which the legislation was designed to remove. And, as we are far enough away from the date of the legislation, and from the causes which led to it, to get a fairly clear view of the past, it will not be amiss to take a glance backward, and it will be of help in solving the question before us.

In 1873 the German government determined to adopt a gold standard ; to start and maintain this standard Germany drew heavily on the gold stores of the world. This great demand caused gold to rise in value, and owing to further demands by would-be gold standard countries, coupled (up to 1883) with a decreased supply, gold continued rising, until all gold-debtor nations began to feel the burden acutely. We can see clearly now the currency conditions of those times, but up to 1873 this rise in the value of gold was not recognised, and India for one was occupied with the phenomenon in the particular guise in which it was presented to her—in the fall in the price of silver and of the rupee, the standard by which she measured her gold indebtedness to England.

For twenty years or more this rise in the value of gold continued, and gold-debtor countries began to groan under the weight of their growing liabilities. But the real cause of the evil was never understood. Silver-standard countries saw their currencies apparently falling in value ; gold-currency countries felt the strain, attributing the fall in price to over-production, strikes and other causes ; but the growth in the value of gold, which in gold countries strangled trade, and in gold-debtor countries threatened bankruptcy, was the sole cause of these troubles. But to India as to others the fall in the price of silver appeared strange, and not satisfactorily to be accounted for, and no one could set a limit to the fall, and almost a panic ensued which led to the somewhat desperate legislation of 1893.

One cannot avoid here turning aside to compass the true with the falsely conceived currency conditions of the time, for it is the universal misunderstanding of these conditions that has led to India's currency legislation and to a wide-spread confusion in dealing with the subject. It was a wrong diagnosis of the disease, which led India to employ wrong remedies. The doctors who prescribed for India saw the fall of silver in price ; they read again and again of the so-called demonetisation of silver by Germany ; they knew of the continued increasing supplies of silver, and they unhesitatingly pronounced that India was suffering from a fall in the value of her currency. But the diagnosis was at fault. More far-seeing and cautious physicians would have set aside the demonetisation of silver by Germany, its dethronement as a standard) as too local and too small a matter to affect the value of the world's ocean of silver ; they would have said that the great increase in the supply of silver was in itself an argument against a fall in value ; they would have noted that the fall of the rupee in price was common to ninety per cent. of the world's commodities ; they would have seen that the rise of gold was every year more widely extended, while the supply continued at the same limited level, and their diagnosis would have been that India, whose debts are measured in gold, was suffering from an increase in her gold-measured burdens, and these physicians should have pointed out that no sound remedy, save an increased supply of gold (or a decreased demand) could alleviate the trouble, and that to adopt a gold standard, would only, by increasing the rise of gold, increase the burden.

But the legislation of 1893, which aimed at buoying up a rupee which had not fallen in value, and at the adoption, as a standard, of a metal of which already there was not enough to go round, this legislation was the remedy which the wrong diagnosis led India to adopt. The Mints were closed to free coinage and the people of the country were obliged to do the best they could with the stores of rupees in hand. Fortunately for the industries of India the hoards of rupees in India were sufficient for some years to meet the needs of the country without further coinage, and the rupee tola of silver sank nearly to the level of all other tolas of silver in the world.

But in 1897 rupees began to get scarce, and the frontier war of that year, which led to considerable export of ruppees beyond the frontier, accentuated the scarcity, and rupees were hardly to be obtained even on the security of Government paper. It was then that the trader to whom rupees were a necessity was compelled to go, gold in hand, to the Government, and pay the Government price for the article, a price he has been obliged to pay ever since, a price which is now assured and which relieves Government of the increased burden of the sterling debt. But the burden has not disappeared and the question we have to answer now is, on whose shoulders does the burden rest ? This question we will answer at another opportunity.—Q. in *Capital.*

## A CHARACTER SKETCH OF BULLER.

AN officer who went through the Natal Campaign with Sir. Redvers Buller sends the following excellent character sketch of the General, in the form of a letter, to the "Outlook" :—From the time of his arrival in South Africa last year, none knew better than Sir Redvers Buller that the Boer War was no "one-man job," and, indeed, the same opinion was openly expressed by Sir. George White before he left Pietermaritzburg for the front. The few to-day who were present at the battle of Dundee a year ago, when poor Penn-Symons was killed, and who retired with Yule in that never-to-be-forgotten retirement to Ladysmith ; those who also escaped the siege and served with General Buller in his advance against the Colenso and other positions with the Ladysmith relief column, being in close touch with the officer commanding when he avenged Majuba, and subsequently—these can speak with more accuracy of knowledge than the know-all stay-at-home critics whose conceited ignorance prompted them to dub the Empire's "Bulldog" General, "The Ferryman." No carpet commader-in-chief is General Buller. Untiring in his energy, abrupt, and ofttimes abusive, roughing it as his men do, and trusting them as they trust him, with the heart of the bravest lion—that is General Buller as his men and officers know him. In action, whether cantering from point to point or sitting down at some place of vantage viewing the progress of affairs, he is a very silent observer. Ofttimes bending his head, eyes downcast, he appears to be lost in thought—in a brown study. His sympathy for officers who fall into traps and are ambushed is nil, still he has been heard to remark, with apparent regret :

"When will they learn?" General Buller is a remarkably hardy man, and can have as good a night's rest on the veldt as Mr. Thomas Atkins. He does not favour garden parties at Pretoria when the troops are actively engaged; nor would he allow my Lady So-and-so to volunteer as a hospital nurse for any base hospital in his division.

When the Headquarter Staff arrived at Newcastle prior to the advance against the Laing's Nek position, Sir Redvers at first sight recognised some old acquaintances from amongst the loyal farmers of the surrounding districts, who came in to report themselves, and kindly remembrances of twenty years back were exchanged, while the black sheep were sullenly left to the tender mercies of the Provost Marshal.

If General Buller favours any corps in his command, it is his Colonial Irregular cavalry, such as the South African Light Horse, Bethune's Mounted Infantry, etc., who have perfomed most of the scouting and advanced-post work for him. "They seldom fail to bring in accurate information, and are not to be trapped like——," he once told a dashing cavalry commanding officer. "Learn your duties from these men," he has on more than one occasion told a "squadron leader." Dapper little "Bobs" vaults into the saddle and breaks his Arab into a gallop in a few yards, and looks from the word "go" a dashing "sabreur"; Sir Redvers in a semi-elephantine manner mounts his seventeen-hand charger, and keeps him going, and gets there, but not gracefully. His every movement is characteristic of the man—tenacity of purpose, unlimited physical strength, and great moral courage.

## THE VALUE OF PUBLIC TAPPING.

THERE is a story told of a supporter of Cardinal Mazarin who often reminded the Cardinal of his many promises and his dilatory performance. That statesman, who had a real regard for his faithful adherent, and was unwilling to lose his friendship, finally took him by the hand one day and explained the many demands made upon a person in his situation as Minister which it would be politic to satisfy previously to other requests, as they were founded on services done to the State. The suppliant for his favours, not very confident of Mazarin's veracity, thereupon replied : "My Lord, all I now ask is the favour that whenever we meet in public you will do me the honour to tap me on the shoulder in an unreserved manner." The Cardinal smiled and assented, and in the course of two or three years' public tapping Mazarin's supporter became a wealthy man on the credit of these attentions, which cost the Minister so little and the State nothing.

## BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

### BANKS.

| | Shares. | Amount. | Paid-up. | Last Half Yearly Divid. | Cash Rate. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| INDIAN BANKS. | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Bank of Bombay | 20,000 | 500 | all | 10 p. c. 2 bon. | 1270 |
| Bank of Bengal | 40,000 | 00 | all | 10 pr. ct. | 1,290 |
| Bank of Madras | 10,000 | 500 | all | 10 pr. ct. | 1,020 |
| Commercial Bank of India. | 10,000<br>15,000 | 100 | 100<br>75 | nil | 66 |
| EXCHANGE BANKS. | | | | | |
| Agra | 1,00,000 | £8 | all | 3 pr. ct. | |
| Charter Bank | 40,000 | £20 | £20 | 10 pr. ct. | £201- |
| Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation | 80,000 | dol. 155 | all | £1-10-0 | |
| National Bank of India | 40,000 | £25 | £12 1-2 | 8 pr. ct. | |

### SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

| | | | | Half yearly. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ahmedabad Advantage | 70 | | 000 | Nil | |
| Alliance | 1,500 | 1,?00 | all | — | |
| Anglo-Indian | 1,315 | .. | 0 | Nil | |
| Assur Veerjee Mill, Ltd | In all 2000 Shares of which 1002 have been all lotted. | Rs. 500 each | Fully paid up | Rs. 25 12 1-2 | 17 om. |
| Aurangabad S. & M. Co., Ld. | | 1,000 | 1,000 | 60 | |
| allary S.&.W. Co., Ld. (Bellary) | 971 | 60 | all | 9 per ct. | 1,000 |
| Berar Manfg Co., Ld | 2,750 | 550,000 | 200 | 12 1-2 | 170 |
| Bombay United | 90 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 350 |
| Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co. | 90 | 500 | 500 | dvdRs 30 | 480 |
| Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld | 500 | 1,000 | ,000 | — | 9 |
| Britannia Mills | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | d dRs.5 | 0 |
| Bombay Woollen Manfg. Co. Ltd | 650 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 10 per ct. | 1,009 |
| Central India | 1,000 | 500 | 50 | dvdRs.50 | 1,920 |
| China Mills Co. Ld. | 800 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvdRs.3 | 435 |
| City of Bombay Mills | 800 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvdRs.25 | 660 |
| Coimbatore S. and W. | 6,000 | 100 | 00 | 9 pr ct. | 1 |
| Connaught Mills | 600 | 500 | 500 | 25 | 500 |
| Colaba Land & Mills | 4,000 | 700 | ... | nil | 355 |
| Coorla Mills | | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 2 | 350 |
| Currimbhoy Mills | 80 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvdRs60 | 590 |
| David Mill | 1,400 | 500 | 500 | dvdRs30 | 245 |
| Dhulia Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld. | 400 | 250 | all | dvdRs2 | 260 |
| Dhun Mills | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 100 |
| Empress | 2,100 | 500 | 500 | Nil | 240 |
| Framjee Petit | 1,250 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 275 |
| Hindustan | 875 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 380 |
| Hingunghat Mills | 700 | 500 | 500 | 4 | 670 |
| Howard and Bulloughs | 1,500 | 500 | 500 | 25 | [illegible] |
| Hope Mills | 500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 30 | 350 |
| Hyderabad | 700 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 30 | 1,250 |
| Imperial Cotton | 900 | 500 | 500 | Nil | 160 |
| Indian Manfg. | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 480 |
| Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld. | 700 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvdRs 50 | 400 |
| James Greaves | 1,100 | 500 | 500 | Nil | 400 |
| Jaffer Alli | 600 | 500 | 500 | dvdRs 20 | 220 |
| Jamshed Manufacturing Co. | 1,500 | 250 | 250 | dvd 5 | 130 |
| Jewraj Balloo | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | no dvd | 425 |
| Jubilee Mills Co., Ld. | 3,430 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 20 | 30[illegible] |
| Khandeish | 7,500 | 1,500 | 1,000 | dvdRs65 | 70[illegible] |
| Khangaum Manfg. Co. | 1,000 | 250 | 250 | 65 | 500xd |
| Khatao Makunjee | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvdRs25 | 450 |
| Krishna Mills Ld | 1,218 | 500 | — | dvdRs82 | 570 |
| Leopold | 3,500 | 100 | 108 | dvdRs10 | 158 |
| Lord Reay Mfg | 445 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 30 | 110 |
| Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co. | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs 30 | 580 |
| Madras United | 356 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs 100 | 2,825 |
| Mahaluxmee | 600 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 75 |
| Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga) | 8,400 | 500 | 500 | pr ct. | — |
| Manockjee Petit | 4,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd40 | 1787 1-2 |
| Mohanlal K. Parekh G & Mfg Co. Ld., Amraoti | 300 | 100 | 11[illegible] | dvdRs15 | — |
| Mazagon | 5,000 | 250 | — | Nil | 55 |
| Morarji Goculdass | 1,050 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvdRs35 | 1,485 |
| Mysore S & M. Co., Ld | 4,000 | 250 | 250 | Nil | 100 |
| adura Mills | 7,779 | 100 | 100 | Nil | — |
| National | 500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | pa 52 |
| New Great Eastern | 1,400 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 181 |
| Presidency Mills. Co. (Ld). | 742 | 1, | 1,000 | Nil | 560 |
| Queen Mills | 800 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs30 | 530 |
| Ripon Mills | 600 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvdRs5 | 800 |
| Saraswati Mills | 1,250 | 500 | 500 | Nil | 500 |
| Sassoon | 1,500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvdRs20 | 1510 |
| Sholapore Mills | 500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 350 |
| Soonderdas | 750 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 85 |
| Southern India | 1,000 | 500 | 500 | Nil | |
| Southern Mahratta | 1,212 | 250 | 250 | Nil | 245 |
| Sun Mills, Ld. | 1,300 | 250 | 250 | Nil | 160 |
| Standard Mills Co. | 1,000 | 500 | 500 | Nil | 262½ |
| Star of India | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 66 |
| Swadeshi Mills | 4,000 | 500 | 500 | dvdRs22½ | 575 |
| Sassoon and Alliance | 3,000 | 500 | 500 | Nil | 325 |
| Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co | 500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | |
| Union Mills Ld. | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 25[illegible] |
| Venishunker Lukhmishunker Mill Co. Ld. | 900 | 500 | 500 | Nil | 410xd |
| Victoria Mills | 550 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 2 |
| Western India | 1,200 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 300 |
| Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co. Ld. | 400 | 50 | all | dvdR- | |

### RAILWAY COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock | — | £100 | — | ... | ... |
| B. B. & C. I. R. Co. New £12 Shares | — | £10 | — | ... | ... |
| Ahmedabad Prantej Ry. | 500 | 00 | — | 5 pr ct. | 690 |
| Tapti Valley Ry. Co. | 500 | 500 | — | 4 pr. ct. | 462 1 2 |

### MISCELLANEOUS.

| | | | Half | yearly | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alcock Ashdown | 1,750 | 100 | 100 | dv R 10 | 195xd |
| Back Bay Baths | 500 | 50 | 50 | 12 | 35 |
| Badham Pile | 5,000 | 100 | 100 | 12 pr ct | 155 |
| Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation | 1,000 | 2,500 | 500 | dvd 450 | 6,875 |
| Do. New Issue. | 500 | 375 | 625 | dv 112½ | 1,760 |
| Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld. | 1,250 | 00 | 100 | dvd [illegible] | 60 |
| Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld. | 400 | 500 | 500 | 5 pr ct | 5[illegible] |
| Bombay Flour Mill | 000 | 500 | 500 | 5 | 725 |
| Deccan Paper Mills | 1,000 | 500 | 500 | 5 pr ct | [illegible] |
| Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills | 500 | 200 | 200 | dvd Rs 8 | 169 |
| Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld. | 2,000 | 250 | 250 | 9 p 16 | [illegible] |
| Empire of India Life A. Co., Ld | 292 | 500 | 50 | — | [illegible] |
| Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn. | 5,000 | 00 | 10 | 10 pr. ct. | 15 |
| John Roberts & Co | 1,500 | 100 | 100 | 10 pr. ct. | 175 |
| Kemp & Co. | 4,000 | 200 | 175 | 21 | 355 |
| Kurrachee Landing | 500 | 500 | 300 | 0 | 183 |
| Marcks & Co., Ld. | 4,000 | 100 | 100 | dvd Rs15 | 160 |
| Napier Hotel Co | 2,000 | 100 | 1 | 9 pr. ct. | 35 |
| Napier Foundry | 1,000 | 100 | 0 | — | 60 |
| Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance | 5,000 | 200 | 50 | 12 pr. ct. | 131 |
| Phillips & Co. Ld. | 4,000 | 100 | | Nil | 30 |
| Port Canning Co. | 6,000 | 000 | 100 | 25 | 470 |
| Soundy & Co | 1,000 | 100 | 1,000 | 5 | 2½xd |
| Treacher & Co. | 2,000 | 500 | | 50 | 1000 |
| Thacker & Co. | 1,500 | 100 | | dvd Rs 8 | 155 |
| Telephone Co. | 200 | 251 | 100 | 1½ | 27½ |

THE Bishop of Calcutta proposes to hold a Conference on the 9th and 10th January at which the clergy and representative laymen of the Church of England will be present by invitation. Papers will be read and a discussion will take place on the following subjects, *viz.*, (1) religious education in India ; (2) the moral and spiritual care of young persons coming to India and especially of soldiers ; (3) the relation of the Church to efforts for moral reform among non-Christian natives of India, and (4) the possible developments of Church work.

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